

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LAW SCHOOL CAN DO MORE

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, if House committee assignments were based upon interest or aptitude, the contributions of Members to the great deliberative and legislative processes in the House would be far greater than they are today. I say this because I know that each of us performs best, the things which interest and challenge us the most.

However, very few Members are selected to serve on committees based upon their interest or aptitude. Political considerations, such as party affiliation, geographical balance, or delegation strength, usually govern the selection process. The unfortunate result is that the potential of many Members is simply misallocated—to subject areas in which they have no interest, or which do not challenge them. This lost potential is a terrible waste of talent, to the individual, to the House, and to the Nation. And this loss of human potential happens not only in the House, but throughout our society.

I like to think of the United States as the land of opportunity—a place where every individual has the opportunity to maximize his or her contribution to the Nation and to the community. However, I know that the thousands of selection processes—such as the selection of House Members to serve on committees, or the selection of military specialists by the Armed Forces, or the selection of management trainees by businesses, or the selection of students by schools—is at best uneven. At worst, these selection processes are discriminatory, counterproductive to our society, and wasteful to the human potential of interested and talented people who are turned away.

Why don't we do more to capitalize on the talents and interests of House Members? And why don't we do more to create opportunity for individuals in our society—so that those individuals can maximize their contribution to the society? Each of us would be better served by people who are happy with, and challenged by the work that they do. And they would likely be more productive, earn more money, pay more taxes. In short, everyone would be better off.

The answer lies in defects in our selection processes. If the various selection processes throughout our society are limiting the contributions which individuals can make, then we need to examine these processes, and we need to improve upon them. No selection process will ever be perfect, but I'm convinced that we can do a better job than we're now doing. This is nowhere better illustrated than in the following article by Prof. Dan Pollitt, which appeared in the Raleigh, NC, News and Observer on May 19, 1991. Professor Pollitt

talks about an alternative to the current selection process by which the next generation of legally educated public servants are chosen.

I was intrigued by the article—which illustrates the need for change in one area of our society. But the bigger challenge is personal to each of us—to you and to me as individuals. We must examine the many selection processes in which we play a role, and begin improving them, so that we do not limit or foreclose talented and interested individuals from making their best contribution—to themselves and their children—and thus to ourselves and our children. There is no need for losers in this process—only winners.

LAW SCHOOL CAN DO MORE

(By Daniel H. Pollitt)

CHAPEL HILL.—Last Sunday some 200 young, brilliant, attractive men and women walked across the stage at Memorial Hall to receive their law diplomas. The law school can take pride in them, and in their competence to serve the people and the State of North Carolina. They were selected three years ago from a pool of over 3,000 applicants, with those lacking an undergraduate grade average of at least B-plus rejected out of hand. Many of those selected had held undergraduate class office, editorships, and the like.

This elite group includes the future governors, the judges, the legislators, the movers and shakers of their home communities. They will do well. They will do good.

But will they do enough?

Fictitious alumnus John Jones illustrates the career path many might follow. He returned to his home town and opened a solo practice above the barber shop. His shingle read: "John Jones. Lawyer. Upstairs."

He was a good citizen. He was at his neighbors' side when they purchased their first home, when they incorporated a business, when their children were caught with drugs. He wrote their wills, he probated their estates with fairness and dispatch.

He worked for his community, chairing the by-laws committee of his civic groups and church. He represented the school board and served a stint as a county commissioner. When he died, the townfolk erected a tombstone for him. It read: "John Jones. Lawyer. Upstairs."

Is not this honor enough? Should John Jones have done more?

He sometimes regretted that he had stood mute when the Kurt Vonnegut books were removed from the high school library; that he had been "too busy" for the young marine reservist in his church (willing to die but not to kill for his country), who refused the order to report for war in the Persian Gulf. He worried when rumors of sexual abuse at the day care center stampeded the community into a seemingly blind search for vengeance.

He knew the police sweep down by the tracks violated the Fourth Amendment requirement that all warrants particularly describe the place to be searched and the things to be seized. And his mind turned to the Establishment of Religion Clause whenever his minister offered prayers at the high school football games.

But why mess with these things? Why be an oddball? It might be his undoing. He listened to the voices within that whispered caution, told him to wait; wait until his prestige was secure, his voice more powerful; wait for the right time, for the right case.

But every lawyer's case is a leap in the dark. There is always the hazard of being undone. If the lawyer stays close by the campfire and never ventures forth, the circle of safety and freedom will contract. And one dark night, the fire will go out. The highest wisdom is to dare.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFENSELESS

Long ago Justice Cardozo observed that "there is more to membership in the bar than a license to sign a brief or intone a proxy argument." The American Bar Association elaborates with its oath requiring a new lawyer to swear that he will "never reject from any consideration personal to myself the cause of the defenseless or oppressed."

Many lawyers in this state befriend the defenseless and oppressed. In Raleigh alone, among a growing host of others, the names of Mayne Albright, Burton Craige, Jim Fuller, Melinda Lawrence, Hank Patterson, Trip Van Noppen, Bill Thorp and Wade Smith come quickly to mind. But the saga of John Jones suggests that the ABA oath may be honored more in its breach as in its observance.

There are lawyers the state over, very competent lawyers, available to draft a contract, incorporate a business, advise on taxes, file suit for an automobile collision. But they may not be there for the flag burner, for the employee discharged illegally because of her race, her sex, or her national origin.

The prison inmate, the physically handicapped, the mentally ill, the homeless simply can't find counsel to enforce due process and equal protection rightly theirs under the American concepts of justice.

Is the law school at fault?

We certainly try to encourage a sense of civic responsibility. In addition to the mainline bar exam courses in professional responsibility, criminal and constitutional law, we offer a broad spectrum of "public law" courses: consumer law, environmental law, employment discrimination, gender-based discrimination, health law, housing law, labor law, ocean and coastal law, and a course on race and poverty. We offer advanced seminars on such things as capital punishment, children and the legal system, political and civil rights. But these courses are not on the bar examination, and therefore are fitted in only if the student's schedule of "required" bar examination courses permits.

We have clinical programs wherein the students represent the poverty-level population in criminal and civil trials; or write briefs in pending cases under the tutelage of the appellate public defender. These are small programs, and over-subscribed. We have volunteer programs: a prisoners' rights project where the students advise prison inmates, and a visitation program initiated by Lucy Inman where students go weekly to the N.C. Correctional Center for Women to help the

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

inmates with their domestic property and other problems. These are woefully under-subscribed.

We encourage student citizenship around the law school with public recognition, receptions and prizes. But all this does not seem to be enough.

THE BIG-BUCKS JOB

Many students enter law school out of a sense of mission, out of a belief that law can be an instrument for social change. But somehow the law schools pound this humanistic inclination to the bone. By graduation, the brass ring is the big-bucks job with the major law firms in the major cities. This holds true the nation over.

At Stanford recently, only four students signed up for interviews with the Environmental Defense Fund, and only two of the graduating class opted for jobs with public-interest law firms. Harvard's President Bok (a former law dean) commented that America's law schools had done "surprising little" to improve the system of justice; that the overwhelming preference of the law graduates for the corporate law firm represented a "massive diversion of exceptional talent into pursuits that often all little to the growth of the economy, the pursuit of culture or the enhancement of the human spirit."

We do provide role models. Three recent faculty additions come from the public law sector: Jack Boger from the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in New York; Rich Rosen from the Public Defender's Office in Washington, D.C.; and Lou Bilionis from the Appellate Defender's Office in Raleigh.

Senior faculty member Charles Daye is the executive director of the N.C. Association of Black Lawyers and presides over a program to provide housing for the low-income rural elderly. Senior faculty member Barry Nakell founded N.C. Prisoner Legal Services and is an active litigator on behalf of the "defenseless and oppressed." Senior faculty member Ken Broun teaches a course each summer to improve the litigation skills of black lawyers in South Africa. Burnele Powell chairs the Chapel Hill chapter of the American Association of University Professors (concerned with academic freedom). And so it goes.

Why then does concern for the public interest play second fiddle to the job with the corporate law firm? There probably are many institutional factors at work.

Law schools are responsible in part. Their primary emphasis is on research and publication. Public service rides in the rumble seat on the road to promotion, tenure and the endowed chair. Students discover that public service, despite its lip service, is not the source of rewards.

But more fundamental institutional factors share responsibility:

Economics. We used to have a "color bar" that kept some people out of law school. Now we have an economic bar. Tuition and fees for North Carolinians are approximately \$1,100; for nonresidents, somewhat over \$7,000. The cost of books, housing, food and so on runs the total cost of three years in Chapel Hill to a minimum of \$25,000. This is low. At Harvard, Yale and so on, tuition alone might be twice that much.

With public-interest law jobs starting in the low \$20,000 range, and the corporate law firm jobs starting at the \$60,000 range, the choice for most is easy. They are almost impelled by their debts to go where the money is.

SHEER BULK OF NUMBERS

Admission standards. Law continues to be a glamorous and desirable profession, thanks

perhaps to our steady TV diet of the likes of "Perry Mason" and "L.A. Law." Each year over 3,000 students apply for the 235 seats available in the first-year class. The sheer bulk of numbers requires the law school to rely heavily on machine-graded standards: the cumulative grade point average plus the grade on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). The high quality of the applicants means that the editor of *The Daily Tar Heel*, the president of the senior class, the head of the Student Y, the fraternity rush chairperson, the Peace Corps veteran, the crime reporter for *The News and Observer* would not be admitted unless they had achieved a B-plus average during all four years of undergraduate education.

Many in these categories might have done so, but admission by college ranking eliminates many applicants who obviously would make valuable contributions to the bar and to society at large.

Size. We have a fulltime faculty of 35 (plus 20 or more adjuncts) and a student body of 650. There is a faculty lounge, a student lounge (wholly inadequate). Classrooms are built to seat 100 or more students sitting in rows facing forward. Few students dare to raise their hands and their concerns in front of 100 semi-strangers.

They approach the desk at the end of class, but few accept the standing faculty invitation for office visits. They fear they might intrude. Sheer size inhibits free interchange between and among faculty members and students. Many students come to class, and then go home. Rather dismal.

Curriculum. The course of study is fairly standard in all law schools. It focuses on judge-made law at the appellate level, using the Socratic method of instruction. The teacher asks one student to recite a case and then follows up with a series of searching questions. This method is familiar to television viewers who recall Professor Kingsfield's "bully boy" inquisitions on "Paper Chase."

It is generally agreed that to most, the first year is an exciting, agonizing, challenging, intellectually eye-opening experience; although some find the Socratic method humiliating and degrading as an ego-boasting professor demonstrates his superiority over the hapless student.

But as the process continues in the second year and the third, it strikes most students as too much of the same and a bore. Studies of legal education uniformly agree that the second and third years of law are "pretty universally dull"; that a "feeling of malaise and discontent" stalks the nation's law schools. It was reported at Stanford that students simply stop going to class in the second and third years, learning the law instead through a cornucopia of study aids and course outlines that lay out the legal doctrine in neat, easily digestible pieces. This will suffice for the professor whose examinations are machine-graded.

Facilities recognize the "second-year slump" and the "third-year blahs," and they innovate with law reviews, moot-court programs, seminars and clinics to challenge and excite the upperclass students. But these experiences are limited and restricted to a small minority of the student body, generally those in the top third of the class.

It need not be this way. President Michael Sovern of Columbia (a former law dean) suggests that second-year students take a year off and clerk in a law firm. In England, aspiring attorneys receive three years of academic training followed by two years of apprenticeship with experienced practitioners.

In Germany, students spend four years at a university and an additional six months preparing for a state bar examination. Then for the next two years they rotate apprenticeships with a judge, a prosecuting attorney, and a practicing lawyer.

But in America the law schools are like peas in a pod and have been for a century or more. Studies of American legal education concluded that it "has, for too long, been in the grip of a single model." They cry for diversity and experimentation.

There has been very little innovation. Northeastern University in Boston has broken the mold. After the traditional first year, students alternate four quarters in the classroom with four quarters of legal apprenticeship in legislative and judicial offices throughout the land. However measured, the program is a success.

Antioch University opened a law school in Washington in 1972 with a core curriculum built around the problems and concerns of the urban poor. There was a heavy emphasis on clinical education, and the upperclass students were encouraged to intern in congressional offices, to clerk with a judge or apprentice with a law firm. Unfortunately the law school was plagued by personality conflicts and ceased operation.

In 1983 the City University of New York opened a law school in Queens College with the express purpose of training lawyers for public service. Over a thousand men and women applied for admission in the opening class of 144. Students were chosen because they saw the law "as a public service profession" and wanted to use it "as a means of working for a more just society." Older students with "real world experience" were admitted to enrich "both the school and the practice of law" and the school was mandated to search for students who "because of socio-economic factors such as poverty or race" might not otherwise have had the opportunity to become lawyers.

There is room yet for another school committed to diversity, innovation and public service. Where better than here in North Carolina?

THE MODEL LAW SCHOOL

The faculty. When all else is said and done, the strength of any educational institution lies in its faculty. Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame emphasized this when he described "the key and central factor" in education as "the teacher-educator, how he teaches, but particularly how he lives and exemplifies the values inherent in what he teaches." Values, he added, "are exemplified better than they are taught."

The model law school would recruit professors on the basis of performance, not promise, and seek out the mature men and women who have demonstrated a mastery of the law and a regard for its processes, who have won their spurs in the arena of social concerns. All this on the theory that the best education is the modern equivalent of Mark Hopkins (the fabled Williams College teacher) on one end of a log and a student on the other.

Models are found on the UNC-Chapel Hill regular faculty: Bill Aycock and Ferebee Taylor, both learned in the law and both former chancellors of the university; on the adjunct faculty, we have Harry Martin and Willis Whichard, both judges on the N.C. Supreme Court with extensive experience in private practice and the legislative arena.

The student body. The model school would keep an eye on academics, but put the emphasis in admissions on a record of public service. The editor of the *Tar Heel*, the class

officer, the head of the campus Y, the Peace Corps veteran would all be welcome, even with grade averages of less than B-plus. The law school would seek out the late-bloomer with a record of participation in civil affairs, the teacher who wants a mid-life career change, the housewife whose children are now in school, the retiree with a yen for the law. A rich heterogeneous mix.

Size. The school would remain small, with not more than 100 in each of the three classes. This would facilitate an interchange between student and student, between student and faculty as all work together for a common goal. There would be no faculty lounges and student lounges, but simply lounges.

Curriculum. After the standard first-year curriculum, the innovation would come with a second year in Washington. During the day the students would intern in congressional offices for one semester, and intern with those who head the major departments and administrative agencies in the other. They would learn, first-hand, how law is made, and how law is applied by those with primary responsibility. In the evening they would take a reduced course load, as do the students in the evening divisions at Georgetown, George Washington and Howard law schools.

In the third year, opportunity would be made for internships in the public-service agencies and/or in clinical work in which students work with indigent clients.

The calendar. Because of the internships and the light course loads in Washington, the students would begin their studies in June instead of August and thereafter attend classes the year around. The summer program could be enriched by a series of rotating scholars giving two or three open lectures a week. Likely invitees would include Washington civil rights lawyer Joseph Rauh Jr. with a history of the New Deal; Julius Chambers of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund; Nadine Strossen of the ACLU; Judy Lichtman of the Women's Legal Defense Fund; and maybe even the Rev. W.W. Finlator, the retired Raleigh Baptist leader, to relate the Bible to contemporary legal issues.

Finances. The economic bar to legal education must come down. Tuition, on request, would be deferred until graduation, and then would be based on a fixed percentage of whatever the new lawyer's income happened to be. If the law school graduate opted for a \$20,000 a year legal services job, his tuition payments would be low. If she took a high-paying corporate job, her tuition payments would be considerably more.

The human spirit. In all that it did, the model law school would seek an element which Derek Bok says is now generally neglected in legal education: the enhancement of the human spirit. It would demonstrate that the study of law need not be dull.

With alternating periods of study and public law experience nurturing one another, law study can become lively and public-oriented. The school would teach legal substance and the joy of intellectual pursuit. It would teach that law is a process for the sensible solution of human problems. It would teach the student to respect precedent and to face change with confidence and pride. It would teach that law, perforce, consists of dull details—but also that law stands for ideals, honor, even romance and high adventure.

The school would demonstrate by concrete example that there is more than one mold for legal education; that it is possible to establish a school where caring men and women find sympathy, understanding, guid-

ance, and example as they prepare for a career in law and public service.

A "BENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICE"

Dan Pollitt has taught law at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill since 1957. As counsel to several Congressional committees, he has helped write numerous pieces of social legislation including this year's civil rights and family leave bills.

He has been one of North Carolina's foremost champions for civil liberties over the past four decades, having helped found organizations including Southerners for Economic Justice, the N.C. Labor Law Center and the N.C. Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Pollitt will retire from the UNC faculty next year, but he is not thinking of ending his career training lawyers. He has developed a proposal for an innovative law school that would emphasize "a bent for public service."

He has a building lined up in Wilmington, and a roster of prospective faculty members and trustees. Now he is seeking \$1 million in start-up money.

MAMIE L. WILLIAMS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, our community lost one of our most beloved citizens, Mrs. Mamie L. Williams. She had attained the age of 80 years. She not only was a true friend to me, but hundreds and hundreds of people in our community and Nation. She was a kind, generous and loving woman who always greeted you with open arms and a full heart—the type of individual that comes along once in a lifetime. Her life was not easy. Tragedy intervened at many turns. But it was her smile and boundless hope that was her gift to us.

Even at the age of 80, Mamie Williams continued her tradition of active service to people. Though she officially retired from the city of Toledo's Department of Community Development in 1976, she continued to work part time as a clerk in that office until her death. Her energy and dedication to her profession outpaced that of even her youngest colleagues. She cared deeply about Toledo's neighborhoods. She was a pioneer community builder.

As she grew older and as a result of her life long service to our area, Mamie received the Outstanding Senior Citizen of Lucas County Award in 1978. In 1988, her achievements brought her statewide recognition and induction into the Senior Hall of Fame in Columbus, OH.

A deeply religious woman, Mamie Williams was also a leader in the religious community. Mamie was a faithful member of the Church of the New Covenant and was an evangelist for the past 8 years. She served as church treasurer, as chairwoman of the Fellowship Group 6 and as a member of the Edith Gable Missionary Society. She was actively involved in the Toledo American Baptist Association, and served as chairwoman of the Christian Social Relations Committee of the American Baptist Women's Ministries, and as a trustee of the Toledo American Baptist Association. She was

a former member of the Third Baptist Church where she served actively for over a half-century. She developed interfaith friendships with people of all religions, races and backgrounds. It is impossible to fully thank her for what she contributed to all of us.

She was a bundle of energy. Not so long ago, I recall her regular trip to Washington, DC, to meet with other religious leaders involved in voter registration and political development, including for the lowest income people in our society.

I know I join with all those who knew her in extending my deepest sympathies to Mamie Williams' family and many friends. Mamie's survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Francella Daniels; son-in-law, William Daniels; son, Ward Williams; sisters, Mrs. Naomi Lawson and Mrs. Mattie Thomas; half-sister, Mrs. Esther B. Jackson; and a stepson, Ordell Garland; 18 grandchildren, 42 great-grandchildren; 7 great-great-grandchildren; and numerous nieces and nephews. She was preceded in death by her husband, George B. Williams, and daughter Annette Harris.

Mr. Speaker, Mamie Williams' legacy will not be forgotten. She touched our lives with her kindness, her spirit and her boundless hope. Mamie's passing will leave a large void for many years to come in the lives of those who knew and loved her.

Mother, wife, grandmother, great-grandmother, great-great-grandmother, friend, patriot, political activist, community leader, child of God, woman of faith—we shall miss you.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE G. LAWLER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, as a strong supporter of law enforcement in general, and the FBI in particular, I rise today to honor one of the FBI's best as he retires after 26 years of service to the Bureau and his country.

Lawrence G. Lawler, the special agent in charge of the FBI's Los Angeles Bureau, can look back on a storied career and a long record of accomplishment.

A native of Oakland, CA, Mr. Lawler began his career with 3 years of duty with the Oakland Police Department. In 1965, he was appointed an FBI special agent, and after training was assigned to the El Paso, TX, Division. In 1967, he was transferred to Washington State, and then in 1969, he was promoted to a supervisory position at FBI headquarters in Washington, DC.

In 1975, he was again promoted, this time to assistant special agent in charge of the San Francisco Division. During his tenure in the city by the bay, he was the Bureau executive in charge of the Patty Hearst case, the investigation into an attempted assassination of President Ford, and the Jonestown massacre.

He returned to the Nation's Capital in 1979 to head the National Crime Information Center, one of the FBI's national computer networks, providing vital information to all recognized law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Subsequently, he became special agent in charge for Jacksonville, FL, and then Minneapolis, MN, before assuming responsibility for the Los Angeles office in 1988. The LA Division, the third-largest in the Nation, encompasses seven counties with a population in excess of 15 million.

During his tenure in Los Angeles, Mr. Lawler has directed some of the Nation's most complex and significant investigations, ranging from the savings and loan industry to the never-ending problem of illegal drugs to preventing terrorism. During his time in office, he has vastly improved the productivity and morale of the division by successfully achieving salary reforms and creating direct liaison avenues with local justice agencies, the business community and civic and professional leaders.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Lawler's many friends and colleagues will celebrate his career at a ceremony on August 29. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a fine individual and an outstanding law enforcement officer as he completes 26 years in service to the United States, and in wishing him well as he embarks on a new career in the investigation field.

CORRECTING THE BIASED VIEW OF SERBIANS IN THE WESTERN PRESS

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Serbian people of Yugoslavia, and particularly the Republic of Serbia, are suffering under an ill-informed media bias in the Western press. The current situation in Yugoslavia cannot be reduced to a simplistic scenario of Communist versus non-Communist, rather it is entrenched in years of history. Add to this the catalyst of reformed Communist leaders regressing to verdant nationalism in newly formed democratic republics, not only just in Serbia, but also in Croatia and Slovenia, and the result is an increasingly volatile brew.

Much has been said regarding this subject, but two articles by Jasmina Wellinghof of the San Antonio Light over the last month go far in helping clarify the complex ethnic and religious disputes that are rocking Yugoslavia. In the process, Ms. Wellinghof does an excellent job of dispelling the dualistic myth that currently is being perpetuated by the Western press regarding the dissolution of the Yugoslav Federation.

Therefore, I would like to include the following two articles for inclusion into the RECORD:

CAREFULLY DRAWN BOUNDARIES COULD PREVENT YUGOSLAV BLOODSHED

The eruption of serious violence in Yugoslavia last week sent a shudder of apprehension throughout Europe. What is feared is that the instability will spread, awakening all sorts of old territorial and ethnic grievances.

Already, the Socialist Party of Italy has demanded the return of Istria, a peninsula currently divided between the secessionist Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia, but which belonged to Italy prior to War World II.

For the European Community and the United States the question is whether the Yugoslav crisis can be turned around before its tectonic waves start cracking open the rest of the continent.

To be sure, this is the 11th hour, but with proper understanding of the core problem, the international community may help find a permanent solution. Because the Yugoslav picture is so complex and unique, misconceptions have been many, and press reports confusing.

For too long, the story we heard in the United States had Serbia cast as the hegemonic, communist villain trying to prevent "pro-Western" Slovenia and Croatia from pursuing democratic change. In reality, democracy or communism had little to do with the Yugoslav turmoil.

From communist totalitarianism, Croatia and Slovenia have moved to rightist nationalism, suppressing in the process whatever greater freedom they might have had for a few weeks after the communists left power. The presidents of both secessionist republics are former communists, schooled in the authoritarian mentality of longtime dictator Josip Broz Tito. The Associated Press reported that in Croatia the media are fully controlled by President Franjo Tudjman and his party.

Although Serbia, too, is governed by former communists who have done their share of suppressing. I personally have seen there a great many opposition and independent papers, and witnessed on June 9 a major opposition rally in Belgrade. But more to the point and contrary to a number of press reports in this country, the Serbian Government does not contest the Croatian or Slovenian people's right to self-determination. It merely asks for the same right for the Serbs.

The trouble is, the ethnic groups are intermixed territorially, and the real danger zone is not in Slovenia, which is relatively pure ethnically, but in central Yugoslavia where Serbs and Croats live unhappily together.

It is important to understand that we are dealing here with small nations frustrated by history and 45 years of destructive Titoism. There are only 1.8 million Slovenians, 4 million Croats and 9.5 million Serbs. Serbs clung the longest to the dream of one country for the South Slavs (Yugo-Slavs), primarily because their co-nationals live dispersed throughout the territory of Yugoslavia and because they sacrificed their own independent state on the altar of the union.

Confronted, however, with growing demands by the smaller groups, Serbs have increasingly turned inward, rekindling their own dormant nationalism.

Since nationalistic passions have blinded people to all practical concerns, it is unrealistic to expect them to respond to rational pleas for American-style democracy or to financial pressures from the European Community. Survival in the eyes and hearts of Croats and Slovenians right now means only one thing: getting their own nationalist states, period. In the hearts of Serbs, it is to get all the Serbs to live in one country.

As things stand at this moment, the 700,000 strong Serbian minority in Croatia refuses to be separated from their fellow Serbs in the rest of Yugoslavia. Now the Croatian police are doing in the Serbian Krajina region what the federal army is doing in Slovenia. To further complicate matters, the entire central republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is ethnically mixed, thanks to artificial internal borders created arbitrarily in 1945 by Tito and his cohorts.

Ironically, while U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and the EC leaders keep exhorting the Yugoslavs to negotiate, no one has had the nerve so far to explicitly state what these negotiations must by necessity entail: the redrawing of internal boundaries to better reflect the ethnic and emotional divisions between the Serbs and the Croats.

Without that, chances are that the current fighting in Slovenia will soon look like a minor skirmish compared with the bloody civil war that's likely to erupt in central Yugoslavia.

A MARCH TO DISASTER IN YUGOSLAVIA

Even as the fragile cease-fire holds in the secessionist republic of Slovenia, civil war is looming larger in central Yugoslavia.

It is crucial for the international community to understand the core problem of the Yugoslav turmoil, which has little to do with democracy or communism. Quite simply, there will be no stability or permanent peace in the Balkans until the two largest ethnic groups, the Serbs and the Croats, settle their differences and their borders to the reasonable satisfaction of both.

Bound together by geography, ethnicity, economic necessity and a history that mostly denied their national self-expression, the Serbs, Croats, Slovenians and the rest of their fellow South Slavs have throughout this century had a love-hate relationship. Dreams for a common country—finally realized in 1918—gave way to World War II nightmares when the Croatian nationalist extremists, called the Ustasas, slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Serbs, together with Jews and Gypsies.

Now, 50 years later, history seems to be repeating itself. Instead of recognizing that the demise of communism was their historic chance to build prosperity and democracy, the Yugoslavs slid into destructive ethnic fanaticism, which ironically gained support from the Western press, eager to exploit another dramatic scenario that pitches "freedom lovers" against "Communist villains."

That it did not correspond to reality bothered only the most scholarly of writers whose articles appeared in obscure magazines.

The popular press, however, had Serbs cast as the hegemonic, Communist villain trying to prevent the "pro-Western" Slovenia and Croatia from pursuing democratic change. Reporters and editors apparently never noticed that both secessionist republics insist on their own nationalist states. If they were after freedom and democracy, wouldn't they join forces and aspire to become one larger, and therefore more viable state?

The truth is, all three warring republics are governed by former Communists and all have retained the old socialist bureaucracy and mentality. In Croatia the press is completely controlled by President Franjo Tudjman and his party, while the former socially owned property is being turned into state property. Privatization, the economic requirement for democracy, has been halted.

Ironically, it is in Serbia that I found the greatest freedom of speech, a thriving opposition and an advancing privatization process.

But it was also in Serbia where I found the most "Yugo dreamers," which I define as idealists who still entertain the dream of one, democratic, united Yugoslavia. "If we only got rid of Tudjman, (Milan) Kucan (president of Slovenia), (Slobodan) Milosevic (Serbian republic leader) and the rest of these clowns," they would tell me, "we would be OK."

This was in early June before Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence, but these dreamers were largely journalists and intellectuals who obviously knew that Croatia was equipping its own army and Slovenia had sent representatives all over the world to ask for support.

I wonder what they would say today, but clearly with or without the "clowns," passions have been so inflamed that happy coexistence is hard to imagine. Instead of President Bush's new world order, we are seeing the old European order re-emerge. Already lining up behind the Croatian/Slovenian independence bid are Germany and Austria, a fact that awoke old fears in France, England and other European countries.

The French paper Liberation reported that President Mitterrand and German Chancellor Kohl had "a serious verbal discussion," about the Yugoslav issue when they met in Luxembourg. The paper mentioned "nostalgia for the old Austro-Hungarian empire."

As a leading world democracy, the United States must be fair to all, which in this case means recognizing the Serbian people's right to self-determination as well as that of the Croats and Slovenians. Which brings us back to settling differences and borders, since the Serbs and the Croats are territorially intermixed like no other groups.

Haunted by memories of the Ustasha massacres and harassed by the Croatian public, press and police—just as they were back in the 1930's—the Serbian minority in the Krajina region is ready to fight for its freedom from Croatia. Certainly other Serbs will not just watch them die. Seemingly disregarding the feeble federal government, in the last few days, the governments of both Serbia and Croatia have warned their people about the possibility of war.

Let's not have any illusions. The ensuing disaster, which is quite likely to shake up the whole of Europe, can be prevented only through serious and immediate negotiations. The United States must not abandon this matter to a German-dominated Europe.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TIN CAN SAILORS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations to the Tin Can Sailors on enrolling the 15,000th member of that organization. The Tin Can Sailors are headquartered in Fall River, MA, as part of the very important complex of ships which keep alive an essential part of America's history at Waterfront Park. Membership in the Tin Can Sailors is open to those who have served in the U.S. Navy on destroyers, and the organization does a great deal to keep alive a very important part of America's heritage. To Captain James Galvin, USNR, retired, who is the president of this organization and to executive secretary Edward J. Ward and to the other members of the staff and to the contributors, my best wishes for this latest example of the excellent work they do.

A TRIBUTE TO MARIO F. RODRIGUEZ

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Mario F. Rodriguez. This gentleman, born in Guantanamo, Cuba, has accomplished the "American Dream" by being named one of America's most influential Hispanics. Mr. Rodriguez was recently profiled in the Miami Herald for his achievements. The article reads:

A TRIBUTE TO MARIO F. RODRIGUEZ (By Charles B. Rabin)

In 1971, when people were experiencing free love and worried about how to end the war in Vietnam, Mario F. Rodriguez was developing a concept that would make him a lot of money.

Three years after graduating from the University of Miami with a degree in accounting, Rodriguez realized there could be a profit in the exchange or lease of thousands of time-share properties. He was helped in his endeavors by a friend, Andy Ponticos.

"At first, we called it Buy-A-Week Inc.," Rodriguez said. "But we changed the name later on."

After graduating from college in January of 1968, Rodriguez assumed he'd find work in the accounting field. Things didn't work quite as planned, and he began investing in real estate.

"It mushroomed into a mini-syndication, and I eventually had to ask my family for money. That's when Andy thought of time-sharing and we started developing real estate based on this idea," Rodriguez said.

SEEKING A NAME

Rodriguez approached another friend, radio and television personality Hank Goldberg, who at the time was an advertising executive, seeking advice on a name for the company. He thought the company needed an identity.

"He came up with Interlude, but it sounded too sleazy. Out of that, we came up with Interval Inc.," said Rodriguez. The name stuck.

Today, Interval International, of which Rodriguez is chairman of the board, is a worldwide exchange network and travel club for time-share owners at more than 700 affiliated resorts, in more than 50 countries.

To help keep Interval running smoothly, Rodriguez and a core group of about 10 other time-share investors formed the International Foundation for Timesharing. It was formed with the intention of funding research that looks at consumers and the demographics of time-sharing.

ANOTHER STEP UP

Rodriguez was recently named president of the foundation and also chairman of the International Council of the American Resort and Residential Development Association.

The association is an umbrella group that includes Rodriguez's foundation and four similar organizations. The association promotes a code of ethics in the industry and does lobbying.

"I've only known Mario since January," said Sandra Woolard, the association's Education Institute administrator. "He's very

professional and seems quiet, but he's also a strong leader. He's probably the most beloved of all the members."

The two appointments are only the latest honors for Rodriguez.

The 46-year-old entrepreneur, who came to the United States from Guantanamo, Cuba, soon after he was born in 1946, was named as one of America's 100 most influential Hispanics earlier this year by Hispanic Business magazine.

JUST A SURPRISE

"It came as very much a surprise to me," Rodriguez said.

Staying home and relaxing isn't found in Rodriguez's itinerary.

An avid skier, who heads Northwest in search of snow whenever he gets the chance, Rodriguez sits on the board of directors and is chairman of the loan committee of the First National Bank of Miami, is a member of the State Department's Advisory Committee on International Investment, a director of the Armando Valladares Human Rights Foundation, belongs to the Southeastern U.S./Japan Association, the Florida/Korea Economic Cooperation Committee and the United States-Mexico Chamber of Commerce.

He is also a member of the Cuban-American Foundation.

FINDING MONEY DIFFICULT

Though apparently not suffering greatly from the country's recent recession, it is evident that finding money for real estate investment is a lot more difficult than it was five or 10 years ago.

One of his major projects this year is a symposium on investment and finance that will be held in Hong Kong in November. The goal is to bring domestic time-share lenders and developers together with foreign lenders.

"We're trying to find new sources of money for time-share developers," Rodriguez said. "The banks here aren't lending to real estate developers these days."

I wish Mr. Rodriguez much success in his endeavors. He is a role model for the industry. Interval Inc., his time-sharing business, has expanded and developed into a global enterprise. His accomplishments show the children of the South Florida community and now the people of the United States that, with the right ideas and a good education, there are no limits to one's own potential for success.

RULE ON H.R. 3040, THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of H.R. 3040, the Unemployment Insurance Reform Act of 1991.

**HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY
COMMEMORATION**

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 264, declaring August 1, 1991, as Helsinki Human Rights Day. Thirty four countries signed the accords to protect human rights. They recognized democracy and fair elections as safeguards of personal freedoms. They promised nondiscrimination against minorities, and free emigration. These are nice promises, but these words mean nothing when they are not supported by actions.

In the 16 years since the Helsinki accords were signed, we have seen tremendous changes in the world. In 1975, we could scarcely imagine a world where summits between the United States and the Soviet Union would be almost commonplace; where democratization and an end to Communist domination would open Eastern Europe to the freedoms enjoyed elsewhere; where free elections and the plans for a multiparty system would be laid in the Soviet Union. The world is moving towards a new era, but for millions of people, denied the basic human rights set down in the Helsinki accords, life is still a struggle.

For example, I have joined other Members of Congress in repeatedly asking President Gorbachev to release the thousands of Jews who have repeatedly asked for and been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union must set these refuseniks free so they can emigrate to a country where they can practice as Jews and be free from the anti-Semitism that they have felt throughout their lives. He has responded, over the years, by allowing more Jews than ever to emigrate, but the Soviet Government still severely restricts emigration. Although almost 200,000 Jews left the U.S.S.R. in 1990, many of them had been waiting for years for their visas. Refuseniks are still called parasites, for they are forbidden to work, refused educational opportunities, and lose their homes. Their treatment is no different from 40 years ago.

In 1952, Harry Truman vetoed a law mandating a quota system for immigration into the United States. He discussed the pitiful state of those living under Soviet domination, and his words ring true for many Jewish refuseniks today. He said, "They are silenced, fenced off by barbed wire and minefields—no one passes their borders but at the risk of his life." In the gulags, the prisons, the Siberian tundra, Jews remain imprisoned for treason, bribery, and smuggling. In many cases, these are all crimes the refuseniks never committed. These actions violate the spirit of the Helsinki accords, and, more importantly, violate human rights.

For most, the Soviet Union may be a freer country than it was a few years ago, but the anti-Semitism from town governments, the Russian Orthodox Church, bureaucratic officials and many citizens add up to difficult lives for most Jews. That is why so many of them apply for permission to emigrate, for they hope

to escape the prejudices they encounter every day. Jews cannot attend certain schools, join certain branches of military service, or live in certain areas.

On May 20, 1991, when the Supreme Soviet passed laws liberalizing emigration procedures, Jews around the world rejoiced. However, the bill will not have much effect on emigration until January 1, 1993. Thousands of Jews have been waiting for years for freedom. It is cruel for us to ask them, "Just be patient, just wait a little longer." Today, I again ask President Gorbachev to let these people go. Let them leave this country where they are discriminated against, where they feel the pain of prejudice every day. Let them emigrate, to celebrate the freedoms they have been praying for. Let them leave, and the Soviet Union would show its commitment to freedom and human rights. If the U.S.S.R. abides by this request, they will be upholding the Helsinki accords, and prove that the words and promises they make are backed by good and true actions.

**CELEBRATING FRANCIS SCOTT
KEY'S BIRTHDAY**

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is at this time that I would like to remember the birthday of our Maryland son, Francis Scott Key, the author of the national anthem of the United States of America, "The Star-Spangled Banner," in 1814.

On August 1, 1779, Key was born in Frederick County on his family's estate, Terra Rubra. After graduating from St. John's College in Annapolis, MD, he began his career as an attorney in Frederick. Later in 1805, he moved to Georgetown where he had lived during the start of the War of 1812.

Because of the British confiscation of United States ships and disputes of frontier land, the United States went to war with Great Britain. The war was a difficult one for the unprepared troops in the United States and defeat was the consequence of many battles. As a deeply religious man, Key had been opposed to the War of 1812. However, his loyalty to his country led the young lawyer to be a lieutenant and quartermaster in a field company just before the British conquered Washington.

In 1814, as a well-known and distinguished young lawyer, Key was sought to negotiate with the British for the release of a prisoner, his friend Dr. William Beanes. Key found the negotiations to be successful. However, they took place aboard a British flagship in the Baltimore harbor during their 25 hours of continuous bombardment of Fort McHenry where within enemy lines, he witnessed the attack.

As an accidental witness to the battle, Key was overwhelmed by the perseverance and bravery of the American soldiers at Fort McHenry. The crushing strength of the Royal Navy could not defeat the small fort at the entrance to Baltimore. Throughout the bombing, the U.S. flag flew proudly and defiantly, never faltering. This courageous display so moved

young Key, that he immediately wrote the poem, "Defence of Fort McHenry," which in 1931 would become our national anthem.

The battle in Baltimore that day in 1814 always will be a proud moment for American history. The vision of the underdog desperately defending their new country and their flag would be the inspiration for the song that would continue to rally patriotism in all Americans today it is that song that praises the flag, the symbol of all the values we as Americans are committed to and will defend to this day. The poem that Francis Scott Key penned so quickly that day would go on to be the most important song in the U.S. history and the flag that was the motivation for Key is now on display in the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology in Washington, DC.

In honor of the gift that Key gave our country it is with pride that I celebrate with other Marylanders the birthday of one of our own great men of history. It is also the reason that, although the flag of the United States is customarily displayed only from sunrise to sunset, one of the few exceptions to this rule is the flying of the Stars and Stripes for 24 hours a day over the grave of Francis Scott Key in Frederick, MD, and at the battle site at Fort McHenry in Baltimore.

**THE CYPENS CELEBRATE THEIR
50TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention two of my constituents, the Honorable Irving and Mrs. Hazel Cypen, who are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

The Cypens are well-known residents of south Florida who have been actively involved in the community and in various Jewish organizations. On Sunday, August 25, 1991, at their second home, the Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged at Douglas Gardens, the Cypens will be celebrating the 50 special years that they have spent together.

Judge Cypen has dedicated 35 years of service to the Miami Jewish Home, serves as chairman of their board, and has been awarded the lifetime title of their honorary president. Judge Cypen is full of vigor and commitment, as he is a member of more than 25 organizations. Judge Cypen has been recognized for his hard work and devotion as the recipient of the Outstanding Citizen of Dade County Award from B'nai B'rith International and also the silver medallion awardee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Judge Cypen's professional career is just as notable. He is not only the senior member of the Cypen & Cypen law firm, but he has also previously served as a circuit judge with the State of Florida, assistant city attorney and municipal judge for the city of Miami Beach.

Hazel Cypen has also immersed herself in helping others through several charitable organizations. As a mother of five and a grandmother of six, Mrs. Cypen has found time to serve on the Greater Miami Jewish Federa-

tion, Alzheimer's Care NOTABLES, Bonds for Israel, the PTA of Central Beach Elementary School, and much more. She has also held positions of past president of the Sisterhood of Temple Emanu-El, and is presently serving as the vice president of the Greater Women's Auxiliary at the Miami Jewish Home. On top of all these activities, Hazel Cypen has found time to be the administrative assistant at the law firm Cypen & Cypen.

The Cypens have given so much to Miami and it is only appropriate that on their special day we recognize them. Their dedication to each another is one that not only deserves the admiration of south Florida, but one that can be appreciated by the entire Nation.

THE BASE COMMUNITY RECOVERY ACT OF 1991

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Base Community Recovery Act of 1991, legislation which I feel is sorely needed as a result of the economic bombshell that the Department of Defense and the President of the United States have dropped on some 23 States. Eighty-two bases are recommended for closure or realignment in our national defense structure. That means there will be devastating economic effects for communities throughout the country that are home to the bases being closed.

The States that are affected include Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and the State of Washington. This literally means the loss of thousands and thousands of jobs, both direct and indirect, and a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the relevant local economies in each of these States.

Congress needs to show these communities that we are ready to support them by acting to ensure that they have access to the full range of resources necessary to rebuild their economies. To that end, I am introducing legislation, which is companion legislation to S. 1498—the Breaux-Roth Base Community Recovery Act of 1991—that will provide tax incentives to businesses that locate on closed or realigned bases; tax incentives to employers that hire former military or civilian employees of a closed or realigned base, and tax incentives to individuals who have lost their jobs and who decide to stay in that closed-base area. I am pleased to note that Representatives PICKLE, GEREN, FAZIO, TALLON, CONDIT, CAMPBELL, and HUCKABY are joining me in introducing this legislation.

Specifically, this legislation has five major components. The first provision would expand the targeted jobs tax credit, already in existence, to include as a category of eligible employees former military and civilian employees of these closed or realigned bases. A credit of up to \$2,400 would be available per employee. The credit would be available to any

business anywhere, and would enable a small business to reduce its labor costs by hiring these individuals if they fit its hiring requirements.

The second part of our legislation would encourage individuals to stay in a base closure area. To accomplish that, the legislation would provide dislocated military or civilian employees with a wage credit to offset that individual's personal income when he or she takes a new job in the same base closure area. The credit would be a nonrefundable, one-time credit, equal to 10 percent of that person's wages, but could not exceed \$3,000.

Next, the bill provides capital incentives because many of these bases have buildings that need repair or renovation in order to be ready for new uses. Our legislation would reduce the cost of doing this type of work by providing for accelerated depreciation for building construction, for reconstruction, and also for improvements which would be provided. The goal is to encourage a business to move onto a closed military base and offer new employment in the area by making the closed base location attractive. Our bill provides for a depreciation recapture rate of 21.5, as opposed to the normal 31.5, year.

In addition, our legislation would reduce the cost of capital for new businesses locating on closed bases by allowing them to deduct a greater amount of the cost of new equipment placed in service. Notwithstanding a 25-percent limitation, the legislation would provide that businesses could deduct at least \$10,000, but not more than \$200,000, of the cost of new equipment.

Finally, our legislation would allow businesses locating on closed or realigned bases access to tax-exempt financing. Specifically, the bill expands the small issue development bond program currently available for manufacturing and first-time farmers. Each State's bond cap would be increased by at least \$50 million to provide for the issuance of tax-exempt bonds on behalf of entities locating on closed or realigned bases. The bill also allows for the issuance of new \$20 million bonds because current law only authorizes the issuance of \$10 million bonds.

Mr. Speaker, I have been asked by others what the cost of this legislation would be and, obviously, there is a cost attached. No matter what the exact number is, I do know that the cost will be offset by the amount of revenues that would be lost if we were to do nothing. For example, if 12,000 people lose their jobs as the result of these base closures, Mr. Speaker, 12,000 people will not be paying Federal taxes and instead will be relying on the social welfare system. Any cost of providing these tax incentives will be reduced by generating new jobs and growth and economic development, and thereby, at the very least, generating more Federal tax revenues. If we can find the money to aid people abroad and foreign governments—and in most cases rightfully so—then I truly believe that we can come to the aid of American citizens and communities that are personally and economically affected by domestic base closures and realignments. Our Government has an obligation to its citizens, and particularly when they are dislocated from jobs where they are ac-

tively serving the security interest of their country.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. DAVID L. NAEHRING

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. David L. Naehring who will retire after 25 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Air Force. Colonel Naehring has been serving for the past 3 years as the director of distribution and commander of the 2894th Distribution Squadron at McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, CA.

Originally from Cincinnati, OH, Colonel Naehring was commissioned into the Air Force in 1965 following graduation from the University of Cincinnati with a bachelor's degree in business administration. Colonel Naehring entered the supply career field after graduating in May 1966 from Supply Officer's School at Amarillo Air Force Base in Texas. He was then assigned to the 397th Bomber Wing at Dow Air Force Base, ME. In 1968, Colonel Naehring went to Vietnam where he was awarded the Bronze Star. After earning his master's degree in systems and logistics in 1971 from the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, OH, Colonel Naehring was assigned to the staff of the inspector general at Headquarters Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia.

Colonel Naehring was selected in 1973 to be part of an advance party which moved headquarters U.S. Air Force in Europe [USAFE] from Lindsey Air Station to Ramstein Air Base in Germany. After attending the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, AL, Colonel Naehring was then assigned to the Directorate of Distribution at Warner Robins Air Logistic Center in 1977. In 1980, he became the supply squadron commander at Lowry Air Force Base, CO. Colonel Naehring returned to headquarters USAFE in 1982 as the chief of supply operations where he led the effort to convert 27 supply accounts in Europe to the Unisys 1100/60 computer system.

In 1985, Colonel Naehring moved to the Directorate of Distribution at Ogden Air Logistics Center, and in 1987 he became the Air Force Logistics Command's director of supply at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Colonel Naehring became the director of distributions at Sacramento Air Logistics Center in 1988 where he directed an industrial supply and transportation complex with a military and civilian work force in excess of 1,600 people and was responsible for on-the-shelf inventories valued at more than \$4.7 billion. Under Colonel Naehring's direction, the Directorate of Distribution at Sacramento has become a fore-runner in industrial operations, innovative programs, and heightened productivity.

Colonel Naehring demonstrated progressive and enlightened leadership while serving as the director. He managed over \$40 million in military construction programs which signifi-

cantly upgraded the facilities and expanded storage capacity. He directly influenced the formulation and implementation of the overall total quality management [TQM] efforts and successfully introduced TQM throughout the directorate, aggressively pursuing innovative concepts such as team building and participatory management and process improvement while fostering a unique labor-management relationship. Under Colonel Naehring's guidance, the directorate pioneered and implemented natural work groups using team building methods and developed and implemented several process improvements and techniques.

Colonel Naehring did an outstanding job of bringing Pacer Share, an Office of Personnel Management demonstration project, to the forefront of the Department of Defense and the Air Force. Often cited as an example of how the Federal Government is seeking change, Pacer Share brought recognition to the directorate which resulted in nationwide media exposure. This project enabled the directorate to return to the Air Force a significant portion of its annual \$55 million payroll 2 years in a row. This was accomplished with a 20 percent reduction in the work force. During this time, the directorate increased productivity and reduced costs while maintaining a mission readiness posture able to support a 69.9 percent increase in cargo movement during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

During Colonel Naehring's tenure as the director, the directorate earned numerous awards and was named the Air Force Logistics Command's nominee for both the Verne Orr Award for human resource management and the Vandenberg Award for training achievements. In 1990, the organization earned three notable energy conservation awards for its conservation efforts. The directorate also played a significant role in earning the 1991 Quality Improvement Prototype Award for the center as well as the Presidential Award for Quality recently awarded the Command. In addition, as squadron commander, Colonel Naehring led the 2894th Distribution Squadron to its selection as the 1990 California Air Force Association's USAF Unit of the Year.

Colonel Naehring played a leading role in implementing numerous command-wide programs, and his vision and leadership have enabled the Directorate of Distribution to meet today's mission while preparing for the challenges of tomorrow. Throughout his career, Colonel Naehring has been awarded the Bronze Star, the Air Force Meritorious Service Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Air Force Commendation Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. The extraordinary leadership, outstanding dedication, and ceaseless efforts of Colonel David L. Naehring culminate a distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect great credit upon himself and the U.S. Air Force.

SERIOUS FISCAL MISCALCULATIONS CONTRIBUTED TO BUDGET MORASS

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Budget Director Richard Darman has made a series of serious fiscal miscalculations that have contributed to the budget morass we are enjoying today.

For example, he has seriously overestimated revenues, and his estimate of the 1991-95 budget deficit went up 1,637 percent in 18 months.

I have here an article by Warren T. Brookes which appeared in the Fort Lauderdale News & Sun-Sentinel on July 25, 1991.

I would like the article inserted in the RECORD.

[From the Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel, July 25, 1991]

BUSH BUDGET DIRECTOR HANDS DEMOCRATS A 1992 ELECTION ISSUE: INCOMPETENCE

(By Warren T. Brookes)

The Democrats have finally found their issue for 1992. Summed up in two words, it is "Darman's Disaster."

When 1988 candidate Michael Dukakis said the 1988 election was "about competence and not ideology," he had no idea how prophetic that statement would now seem. As awful as the fiscal mess Dukakis imposed on Massachusetts, it pales into insignificance next to what must now be regarded as the worst fiscal mismanagement in U.S. history under Budget Director Richard Darman.

Last week, Darman published his mid-session review of the U.S. budget, showing the five-year deficit forecast at a shocking \$1.08 trillion, up 98 percent from the budget compromise last October and 25 percent from last February.

Worse, he was forced to admit to the Senate Budget Committee that he and the Treasury had overestimated revenues by nearly \$129 billion last winter for the fiscal year period 1991-1995.

As bad as the revenue estimates are, they represent a fraction of the explosion in fiscal mismanagement under his dangerous delusions of grandeur.

The degree of this debacle can be summed up in two figures: In January 1990, Darman forecast that the total 1991-1995 budget deficit would be \$62.3 billion. In July 1991, just 18 months later, the same figure is projected to be \$1.08 trillion, a 1,637 percent increase.

As Washington fiscal experts Gary and Aldona Robbins told us, "Under Darman's management, we have added the equivalent of an entire fiscal year's worth of outlays to the five-year forecast."

What makes the Robbinses' comments germane is that last January, just three months after the grand October "deficit reduction agreement" five-year forecast of \$46.5 billion, the Robbinses' study for the National Center for Policy Analysis predicted the likely figure at \$1.04 trillion. They missed Darman's current number by less than \$40 billion, or under \$6 billion a year!

If two economists, working without armies of number crunchers, could tell you last January what the July forecast now admits, it's clear Darman hasn't the faintest idea how to run Office of Management and Budget.

When he took the job, the deficit was falling as a share of gross national product every year and was below 3 percent. Now it is exploding wildly toward 6 percent of GNP, and spending is out of control.

What Darman is good at is public relations. Less than three weeks ago, he got Alan Murray of The Wall Street Journal to put out a story on how well his grand budget deal with Congress was working out, including support from House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich. It turns out that both Gingrich and Murray were had.

But then, so were the president and the American people. As David Rosenbaum noted in a thoughtful column in the July 14 New York Times, just a year ago when the fiscal year 1991 deficit was projected at \$231 billion, Darman warned, "Drastic consequences would occur if a way could not be found to reduce that deficit."

Now, a year later, looking at a fiscal year 1992 deficit of \$118 billion higher, Rosenbaum observes, "Nobody seems to care. The economists and political scientists who filled the nation's op-ed pages last year with doomsday columns about the dangers of the deficit have turned their attention elsewhere," mainly to new spending.

In short, the deficit never really mattered to the Beltway bandits. It was only an excuse to push taxes and spending up, and Darman led Bush right into the trap. Every tax increase adopted since the 1950s has increased spending by 28 percent to 58 percent more than it raised revenues. That's in part because higher tax rates, especially at the top, always reduce total revenue growth more than they raise revenues and vice versa for lower top tax rates.

From 1981 to 1988, tax revenues actually paid by the top 5 percent rose by 50 percent real, over twice as fast as they rose from 1974 to 1981 when effective rates were rising. Now that upper bracket revenue growth is collapsing, boosting deficits.

But those who used the deficit as a pretext for raising these top rates and for spending a lot more are now silent. Why not? It has worked exactly as they wanted it to—promoting bigger deficits, preparing the way to increase those tax rates on the rest of us next year.

Most important, they lured Darman into handing the Democrats their biggest issue yet: incompetence.

SALUTE TO THE WELLNESS COMMUNITY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to inform my colleagues of an exciting and innovative concept in helping cancer patients fight for their recovery.

Since its founding almost a decade ago, the Wellness Community has helped more than 14,000 cancer patients by providing free programs that offer psychological, social, and emotional support.

The Wellness Community believes that rather than act as hopeless, passive victims of their illness, cancer patients should fight for their recovery along with their health care team. By doing so, those patients will improve the quality of their lives and may enhance the possibility of their recovery.

Although looked upon somewhat skeptically by the medical community when the first Wellness Community opened in 1982, the concept today is heralded as the wave of the future. Indeed, it has been cited as a significant factor in the evolution of health care by both Metropolitan Life and Disney World's Epcot Center.

A total of 13 Wellness Community centers should be open by the end of this year, with a goal of up to 70 centers established around the country by 1995.

Mr. Speaker, on August 4 the Westlake Village center, serving the San Fernando Valley and Ventura County, CA, will hold its grand opening celebration. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this accomplishment, and in supporting the Wellness Community in its innovative and important mission.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ZURETTI GOOSBY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Dr. Zuretti Goosby. On June 28, 1991, the San Francisco community gathered at the Cathedral Hill Hotel to thank and honor this great man for his outstanding public service.

"Zu" as he is affectionately known to his friends, was born in Oakland. Dr. Goosby graduated from the University of California School of Dentistry. He is a member of the American Dental Association, the California State Dental Association, and the Academy of General Dentistry.

Dr. Goosby is an active member of the San Francisco branch of the NAACP and has served over the years on its executive committee. During his years of community service, he has been instrumental in charting public policy and legislative changes for equality in education, employment, housing, human rights, minority and women business enterprises and the dismantling of segregated public facilities.

In 1963, Dr. Goosby was appointed to the first San Francisco Human Rights Commission by Mayor John Shelley and served as its vice chairman during his 3½ years on that body. During this period, he participated in the mediation of the auto row situation, downtown hotel and department store demonstrations, and sit-ins. He was the staunch leader of the Human Rights Commission's involvement in the integration of the city's school system and demands for release of test scores and integration data.

He was the second African-American to serve on the San Francisco Board of Education, to which he was first appointed by Mayor John Shelley in 1966. He served on the board for 10 years and as its president for two terms. Dr. Goosby is considered one of the most effective members to ever serve on this body. It was during his tenure on the board that the school district greatly increased the number of African-American and other minority teachers and administrators. The first school in California named after an African-American—Charles Drew—was accomplished during his tenure on the board.

Dr. Goosby's elected 4-year term on the school board ended in 1978 when Mayor George Moscone appointed him to the San Francisco Airport Commission to complete the term of William Chester, who had resigned.

During his 12 years on the airports commission, Dr. Goosby was instrumental in advocating for more concessions for minorities, the inclusion of African-Americans and other minorities in management positions and for minority participation in construction and contractual activities at the airport.

His final 4 years on the airports commission ended earlier this year at which time he was appointed by Mayor Agnos as a trustee of the war memorial board.

We salute Dr. Goosby for his gift of volunteer services that benefited not only African-Americans and other minorities but all of the citizens of the city and county of San Francisco.

CUSHING DOLBEARE HONORED

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the most useful people in this city is Cushing Dolbeare. Cushing has been for as long as I have known her as dedicated, pragmatic, and knowledgeable an advocate of housing for lower income people as we have among us. While she is no longer the executive director of the Low Income Housing Information Service and the National Low Income Housing Coalition, she continues to be an invaluable resource for all of us concerned about the continuing housing crisis in America.

Last month, she was, quite fittingly, honored by her alma mater, Swarthmore College where she received an honorary degree. The people who now run the Low Income Housing Information Service are justly proud of this recognition of their founder and I share with them and many others a feeling of gratitude to Swarthmore for recognizing the extraordinarily important work that Cushing Dolbeare has done and continues to do. It is wholly typical of her that in the excerpt from her acceptance speech printed in the LIHIS Roundup, she notes how much we all still have to do in the housing area. I ask that this excerpt be printed here:

LIHIS FOUNDER, CUSHING DOLBEARE,
HONORED AT SWARTHMORE

Cushing Dolbeare, founder and former executive director of the Low Income Housing Information Service and the National Low Income Housing Coalition, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from her alma mater, Swarthmore College, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, on June 3. Soon after she was graduated from Swarthmore in 1949, Cushing began her career in housing as assistant director of the Baltimore Citizens Planning and Housing Association. From 1956 to 1971, she worked for the Philadelphia Housing Association (now the Housing Association of Delaware Valley), which she directed for nine years. She moved to Washington twenty years ago to work as a consultant in housing and public policy. For ten of those years, she was director of LIHIS and

its affiliate, the National Low Income Housing Coalition. She continues to serve as the chair of the NLIHC.

In her accepting remarks, Cushing said: "I am honored to receive this degree for my housing efforts. Alas, the honor is for the effort, not the results * * *. After more than half a century of federal low-income housing programs, there are still three poor families needing housing assistance * * * for every poor family that has obtained subsidized housing. * * * Ironically, we could achieve the national goal of decent, affordable housing for all, if only we were willing to spend half as much on housing assistance of low and middle income people as the \$70 billion we will spend this year on housing for the affluent. The problem is not that we lack the means, but that we have not mustered the political will."

A TRIBUTE TO COL. LARRY R. WINCHELL

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Larry R. Winchell, on the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Air Force, after 30 years of service to his country.

As the current chief of staff, 22d Air Force, Military Airlift Command, at Travis Air Force Base, CA, and in all his previous assignments, Colonel Winchell has been an extremely valuable member of the U.S. Air Force.

As chief of staff, Colonel Winchell is responsible for one of three combat-ready strategic and tactical airlift arms of the Military Airlift Command. The geographical area of the 22d Air Force extends westward from the Mississippi River across the Pacific and Indian oceans to the eastern coast of Africa, pole to pole. Throughout this area, the 35,000 men and women of 22d Air Force perform airlift operations, provide a vast network of support facilities, and maintain a flexible airlift capability in support of the global mobility and logistics needs of U.S. fighting forces.

Colonel Winchell received his master of science degree from Texas A & M University majoring in computer science. He entered the Air Force in July 1961 as a distinguished Reserve Officers Training Corps graduate and completed advanced flight training as a C-124 pilot in December 1962.

Upon completing his studies at the Armed Forces Staff College, Colonel Winchell was assigned to the Pentagon as a war and mobilization planning officer in the Air Staff Director of Plans Office.

In 1984, Colonel Winchell was assigned as Director of Operations, 834th Airlift Division, Hickam Air Force Base, HI. He coordinated the planning for tactical, aeromedical, and strategic airlift support for U.S. Pacific Command's peace and wartime requirements. In addition, he supervised planning and execution of airlift operations supporting the Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific Command, and Pacific Air Force exercises.

Colonel Winchell is a decorated command pilot with more than 7,000 flying hours. He

flew 649 combat hours during the Southeast Asia conflict.

Colonel Winchell is married to the former Beverly Cawiezal of Morrill, NE. They have two sons, Ward and Scott.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Colonel Winchell for his years of service to the U.S. Air Force. I congratulate him on his past achievements and wish him and his family the very best in their future endeavors.

H.R. 2801, WORLD CUP
COMMEMORATIVE COINS

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2801, which authorizes the Treasury Department to mint gold, silver, and clad coins to commemorate the 1994 World Cup soccer games to be held in the United States. The surcharge generated by the sale of these coins will help World Cup USA 1994, Inc., a nonprofit organization, to organize the World Cup and highlight what the United States has to offer the world.

The World Cup is an event that brings together people from all over the world in historical competition. No other international sporting event, aside from the Olympic Games, compares to it. Last year over 26 billion viewers saw the World Cup. The final game was viewed by one quarter of the world's population. It is of little wonder that the World Cup has been called the most watched event on the planet.

In 1988 the United States was honored by its selection as the site for the 1994 World Cup. America's cultural diversity will serve as a backdrop for an event that brings together 24 teams from Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia, and the Americas. During the summer of 1994, 52 games will be played in 12 cities across the United States.

Florida ranks highly on the list of possible sites for several of the World Cup games. South Florida in particular would be an excellent choice for the World Cup. South Florida boasts a diverse culture and is also considered to be the gateway to soccer loving Latin America.

South Florida has not one but two major stadiums that can accommodate the crowd that the World Cup draws. Both the Orange Bowl and Joe Robbie Stadium host national and international soccer events throughout the year. Joe Robbie Stadium in particular was built to World Cup specifications and has been fervently praised by the international soccer federation [FIFA] which regulates international soccer competition.

South Florida has just recently been granted a major league baseball team and already has professional football and basketball teams. It has hosted national and international sporting events like the Whitbread Around the World Yacht Race, the Super Bowl, and the Lipton International Tennis Tournament. South Florida is ready to host the World Cup.

H.R. 2801 will give the World Cup 1991, Inc. the resources necessary to help the Unit-

ed States host the World Cup in a manner befitting its status as a premier international sporting event.

VILLA JULIE COLLEGE HONORS
DR. HELEN ROSE DAWSON FOR
25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on August 22, 1991, the faculty of Villa Julie College will pay tribute to its vice president and dean, Dr. Helen Rose Dawson, as she celebrates her 25th year with the college.

In these times, when education is a major national concern, a successful educator of Dr. Dawson's caliber must be regarded as nothing short of a national treasure. During her 25 years at Villa Julie, she not only has been an able copilot to Carolyn Manuszak, the college's talented president, but has played a tremendous role in developing Villa Julie's widely acclaimed academic programs.

Since 1965, Dr. Dawson has been the dean of the college. She learned the intricacies of the post by serving as registrar, director of admissions, and director of financial aid. In 1978, she assumed the added responsibilities of college vice president.

Dr. Dawson is known both for the high standards she sets for those with whom she works, and for helping others to achieve those standards.

Thanks in large part to Dr. Dawson's efforts, Villa Julie receives more than 100 calls per week from businesses seeking to employ its graduates, far more requests than can be filled. The superior performance of Villa Julie graduates in their careers is a testament to the success of Dr. Dawson's programs, as is Villa Julie's current standing as one of Maryland's most outstanding colleges.

Her commitment to education extends even beyond the Villa Julie campus. Dr. Dawson has served on the Maryland State Advisory Council for Vocation-Technical Education, the Occupational Deans Association of Maryland 2-Year Colleges, and the Maryland Association of Community and Junior Colleges. In addition, Dr. Dawson is a longtime trustee at nearby Maryvale High School.

In honor of her silver anniversary, the college is presenting Dr. Dawson with a handmade quilt, each square of which was personally crafted by a faculty or staff member to depict activities of the various departments of the institution.

This unique gift is emblematic of the remarkable collection of talented faculty, staff, and students which Dr. Dawson helps lead. To the patchwork of tributes for Dr. Helen Rose Dawson, I add my own sincere congratulations and best wishes. Her longstanding dedication to Villa Julie is truly a credit to the college and to our community.

SALUTE TO THE SANTA MONICA
MOUNTAINS NRA

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, as the National Park Service celebrates its diamond jubilee this year, I would like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to one of the youngest members of our great parks family, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

As my colleagues may or may not know, the Santa Monica Mountains are a unique resource. They are the only largely undeveloped mountain range bisecting a major U.S. metropolitan area. But besides their mere geographical setting in the heart of Los Angeles, they also are an unmatched treasure of stunning vistas, endangered ecosystems and recreational opportunities.

I am proud to note that both the Congress and the administration recognize their importance. For 3 straight years, the Santa Monica Mountains have received the largest share of increasingly scarce park acquisition funds, and for that I would like to thank my colleagues.

The Santa Monica Mountains NRA is the result of a long struggle to persuade Congress of the value of this unique treasure, both to initiate it and now to acquire sensitive parcels to fill out the boundaries. Many Members, and many farsighted community leaders, deserve our thanks for their perseverance.

Mr. Speaker, on August 25, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area will observe the Park Service's 75th anniversary by holding a family type celebration at the Paramount Ranch site in Agoura. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this recent addition to our park system, and in continuing to support it for many years to come.

THE MIAMI MILE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Miami Mile is a world-class event that the city of Miami is planning for the weekend of January 18-19, 1992. The main event will be a 5K run, but an adventure and fitness expo are also included in the festivities. The proceeds from this event, anticipated to raise at least \$150,000, will go to charities.

The Miami Mile, produced and sponsored by NatCom Sales Promotion, hopes to make this festivity a yearly event that will gain national and international exposure. The date of this event will fall between the NFL Playoffs and the Super Bowl. Saturday and Sunday in Bayfront Park will feature fitness exhibits and various attractions such as a ski slope and kayak pool, celebrity appearances and much more. A free concert with major recording stars is scheduled for Saturday night at the Bayfront Park Amphitheater.

Sunday, January 19 is set aside for the 5K run and mile races. Several celebrities, such

as the Olympic gold medalist and track and field star Florence Griffith Joyner, the world record mile holder Steve Cray, and the Olympic star Rod Dixon are expected to participate in the run along Bayfront Park, the Port of Miami, and Biscayne Boulevard. There are 18 race divisions, some of which are in-line skating, veterans, waiters; race, bikes, canines—dog and owner; football challenge relays, etc. The fun races for the everyday runner will follow the world-class events. The last three races are reserved for the elite men, and the male and female masters—those over 40 years old. Another attraction is the 3-hour parade along downtown Biscayne Boulevard, which will feature well know athletes and celebrities.

The Miami Mile expects to attract world-class runners not only by its comfortable climate, but also by the prize packages that it will offer. The chilly mid-winter in Europe is not suitable for outside sports, and this would give Miami the opportunity to hold the first Olympic caliber event in the 1992 Olympic year. The Miami Mile will bring business, tourism, and international attention, among other things, to south Florida.

Dynamic marketing and production of the Miami Mile is being provided by NatCom Sales Promotions, the California Mile Company, the Miami Sports Authority, and the city of Miami officials. Two individuals that should specifically be credited for their hard work are Robert J. Rodriguez, the president of NatCom, and Michael Marcus, the race director.

SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON IMPORTS OF PRECORDED VIDEOCASSETTES

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide for the permanent suspension of the duty on imports of prerecorded videocassettes. The duty of these cassettes is currently temporarily suspended under the Customs and Trade Act of 1990. This duty suspension expires at the end of 1992.

This bill corrects an anomaly in the tariff schedules. To understand this anomaly, one must understand that there are basically three categories of videocassette tapes: First, videocassettes for use in home videocassette recorders [VCR's]; second, master tapes of foreign television programs and movies for broadcast by U.S. television stations or for duplication in the United States; and third, cassettes for educational, institutional, and industrial use—which tapes are duty free under the Nairobi protocol. Obviously, master tapes of programs and movies are vastly more valuable than videocassettes for home use. Nonetheless, because the duty is assessed on the basis of tape length, each is subject to the same duty when imported, resulting in a radically disproportionate duty being imposed upon home use videocassettes.

This tariff schedule anomaly exists because videocassettes for home usage were not items

of trade until fairly recently. When they became recognized as a trade item, they were temporarily made duty free under the Nairobi protocol until 1985, and then again received temporary duty suspension under the Customs and Trade Act of 1990 through 1992. Mindful of the explosive growth of the home VCR market, I think that the time has come for permanent corrective action.

As a final note, as in the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, my legislation would limit the duty free treatment of imports of prerecorded videocassettes to those cassettes manufactured using U.S.-origin shells and valued at not over \$7 per prerecorded cassette. These limitations ensure that none of the benefits of this legislation enure to countries which have not cooperated with the United States in the Nairobi protocol negotiations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce two bills that will enhance our ability to ensure public safety, prevent crime, and support the health and well-being of families.

The first, the Law Enforcement Family Support Act, addresses the serious stress placed on officers and their families by police work. Each day, our Nation's Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers risk their lives to protect our families. In 1989, nearly 22,000 law enforcement officers were injured as a result of line-of-duty assaults. Without relief, this dangerous work can result in a range of problems within police families, including emotional numbness, officer burnout, alcoholism, marital tension, and suicide.

In a recent hearing on police stress and family well-being, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families heard testimony that the pressures can lead to serious family problems, including high rates of family violence, and that few police departments offer assistance to help police families cope with stress. According to one witness, 40 percent of officers surveyed reported that, in the previous 6-month period, they had behaved violently toward their spouse or children. Police officers and psychologists agreed that existing stress reduction and family support programs are effective but scarce.

The Law Enforcement Family Support Act will provide grants to State and local police departments to fund family support services for law enforcement personnel. Services may include family counseling, 24-hour child care, marital and adolescent support groups, stress reduction and education, counseling for officers exposed to the AIDS virus, post-shooting debriefing for officers and their spouses, and counseling for families of officers killed in the line of duty. The bill will also establish an Office of Family Support within the Department of Justice which will oversee the implementation of family-friendly policies for law enforcement personnel within the department, over-

see the grants process, provide training to law enforcement agencies, and serve as a clearinghouse for information regarding police family stress.

Mr. Speaker, we usually hear about police when a crime is committed on the street. Yet, in order to ensure a healthy and effective police force, the everyday needs of police officers and their families warrant attention. It would be a crime not to enact this important legislation and provide critical services to the officers and families that protect our society's front lines.

The second bill that I am introducing today provides support to a proven youth development and crime prevention effort. Called the Midnight Basketball League, this program is modeled on a creative, public/private partnership currently undertaken by the Chicago Housing Authority that responds to the needs of unemployed male youth who have left school and helps to reduce crime in high-crime areas. This effort provides: First, positive recreation during the hours from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. when most youth crimes are committed; second, special training in job-related and other skills; and third, critically important adult male role models and mentors.

I first learned about this approach at a recent hearing of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, entitled "The Risky Business of Adolescence: How to Help Teens Stay Safe." Witnesses told us about innovative programs that show great effectiveness in reducing risky behavior in adolescents. They also described factors that are key in designing effective preventive interventions.

In the Midnight Basketball League, private sponsors from the local business community purchase 10-person teams for \$2,000, and the money is used for uniforms, equipment, and other paraphernalia appealing to adolescent males. The team owners in Chicago have gone beyond this initial financial support to form personal relationships with their 10 players, taking them to cultural events and to workplaces. Many of the players have found permanent employment through the league, several have completed GED requirements, and not one of the athletes has been in trouble with the law in the 3 years during which the league has been in operation.

Mr. Gil Walker, the commissioner of the Midnight Basketball League in Chicago, testified before the select committee that basketball is the hook, but players are required to attend classes in job and other life skills after each game. Members of rival gangs have been successfully assigned to the same team, effecting truces in gang activity off the court as well. Parents have become involved, girlfriends cheer from the stands, players are developing a positive sense of self, and the Chicago Housing Authority plans to expand the model into all of its 20 housing projects within 5 years.

A new effort administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Youth Sports Program, will soon make funding available for programs like the Midnight Basketball League in public housing, a housing program largely confined to high-density, urban areas. The proposal offered today would provide an additional \$2.5 million to help support Midnight Basketball Leagues in

suburban or rural areas where assisted housing is more prevalent. To avoid unnecessary bureaucracy, the same HUD administrative mechanism is to be employed.

This is a low-cost strategy with great potential to assist young people who are precariously poised between productivity and early defeat. Please join me in support of this initiative and the Law Enforcement Family Support Act, both of which will improve our capability to prevent crime and enhance family and community development.

The fact sheets from the select committee hearings are attached:

ON THE FRONT LINES: POLICE STRESS AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR POLICE AND THEIR FAMILIES GROW DURING 1980'S, BUT TODAY'S DEMAND FAR EXCEEDS SUPPLY

In a 1979 survey of police departments nationwide, only 20 percent used some type of psychological services, compared with more than half of all departments surveyed in 1988. (Delprino and Bahn, 1988)

In a national survey of 232 large municipal and state police departments, 53 percent provided counseling to police officers for job-related stress, 52 percent provided counseling to officers for personal and family problems, and 42 percent counseled police officers' spouses and family members. However, the perceived need among departments for these specific counseling programs was 79 percent, 72 percent, and 64 percent respectively. (Delprino and Bahn, 1988)

In a study of 188 police departments where an officer had died feloniously or accidentally, 54 percent had a psychological unit, but only 31 percent offered access to a staff psychologist. Only 5.4 percent of the departments offered peer counseling and police family response services, 43 percent made counseling referrals, and 19 percent paid for outside counseling. Surviving relatives of police officers killed in the line of duty reported a lack of psychological counseling for family members, and feelings of abandonment by the police departments. Nearly 70 percent of departments surveyed lacked formal policies concerning the death of an officer, including assistance to the families of the slain officer. (Stillman, 1987)

POLICE STRESS UNDERMINES OFFICER AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

In a 1988 Arizona study of 553 police officers and their spouses, 41 percent of male officers and 34 percent of female officers reported violent assaults in their marital relationships compared with 16 percent of civilians. Over one-third of wives of police officers (37 percent reported violence in their marriage. (Neidig, Russell, and Seng, unpublished)

A 1981 survey of Toronto police officers found a divorce and separation rate of 63 percent, almost double the national average among Canadians at the time. Recent studies indicate that as many as 75 percent of police marriages in large metropolitan areas are likely to end in divorce. (Came, et al., 1989)

A study of 130 California police officers and their spouses found that job burnout is associated with domestic, emotional, and behavioral problems. Yet only 10 percent of the officers sought counseling or support while 80 percent of their spouses did. (Maslach and Jackson, 1979)

Between 1980 and 1981, applications filed for disability pensions at the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) increased 82 per-

cent. Of the 104 disability pensions granted during 1981, 63 percent were stress or psychologically related. While stress-reduction and mental health programs and more stringent claim evaluations reduced the LAPD's stress-related disability pensions to seven in 1988, 25 percent were stress-related in 1990, the highest proportion since the mid-1980s, when the rules on psychiatric-related petitions were first tightened. (Petroni and Reiser, 1985; Hackett et al., 1989; Los Angeles Times, 1991)

In a study of 82 Honolulu undercover officers, 28 percent experienced relationship and marital problems and 20 percent experienced excessive use of alcohol during their undercover assignment. (U.S. Department of Justice [DOJ], 1986)

A 1986 review suggested that as many as 30 percent of all police officers abuse alcohol, compared with less than 10 percent of the population at large. (Hepp, 1987)

INCREASED VIOLENT CRIMES PUT OFFICERS AT EVEN GREATER RISK

In 1990, violent crimes such as murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault increased by 10 percent, the largest annual increase since 1986. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1991)

Violent crimes increased 43 percent during the decade from 1977 to 1987. During the same time period, the average rate of serious violent and property crimes reported to police departments in large cities increased 22 percent. (DOJ, 1987)

In 1989, almost 22,000 law enforcement officers were injured as a result of line-of-duty assaults, 79 police officers were accidentally killed while on official duty and 66 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed. (Uniform Crime Reports, 1989)

In a 1986 nationwide training needs assessment, state and local law enforcement officers in all types and sizes of agencies ranked the need for training in personal stress management as the highest priority. (DOJ, 1986)

THE RISKY BUSINESS OF ADOLESCENCE: HOW TO HELP TEENS STAY SAFE

DRUGS, PREGNANCY, HIV, AND OTHER STD'S THREATEN HEALTH OF MILLIONS OF YOUTH

Eight million junior and senior high school students (nearly 40 percent of this population) report weekly consumption of alcohol, including 5.4 million students who have "binged" with five or more drinks in a row, and 454,000 who report an average weekly consumption of 15 drinks. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 1991)

In 1989, 91 percent of graduating high school seniors reported having consumed alcohol, 44 percent had used marijuana, 19 percent had used stimulants, 18 percent had used inhalants, 10 percent had used cocaine, and 9 percent reported having used hallucinogens. (National Institute of Drug Abuse, 1990)

Approximately 1.1 million teenage girls become pregnant every year. In 1988, nearly 489,000 babies were born to girls under age 20 and the birth rate for girls ages 15-17 was at its highest level since 1977 with 33.8 births per 1,000 population. (DHHS, 1990; National Center for Health Statistics, 1990)

Of AIDS cases reported in the U.S. by April 30, 1991, one in five was among young adults in their twenties. The average latency period between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis is eight to ten years, therefore many young adults probably were infected as adolescents. The total number of AIDS cases reported among persons ages 13-24 increased by 75 percent between 1989 and 1990. (Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 1991)

Three million teens are infected with a sexually transmitted disease (STD) annually. Nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of all STD cases occur among persons under 25 years of age. Adolescents have higher rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia than any other age group. Left untreated, these diseases may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease which can cause infertility or fetal loss. (CDC, 1991; American Social Health Association, 1991)

SEXUAL ACTIVITY INCREASES AMONG TEENS; MANY ARE UNPROTECTED AGAINST PREGNANCY AND STD'S

An estimated 78 percent of adolescent girls and 86 percent of adolescent boys have engaged in sexual intercourse by age 20. Among girls ages 15-19, 53 percent were sexually active in 1988, compared with 47 percent in 1982. Much of this rise is associated with increased sexual activity among white and non-poor females. Among boys under age 19, the percent who were sexually active increased from 78 percent in 1979 to 88 percent in 1988. (DHHS, 1990; Darroch Forrest and Singh, 1990; Sonenstein, et al., 1989)

The percent of U.S. teen girls practicing contraception rose between 1982 and 1988 from 24 percent to 32 percent. Nevertheless, in 1988, more than one-third (35 percent) of girls among 15-19 reported no method of contraception at first intercourse and 82 percent of pregnancies among teenage girls were unintended, compared with 78 percent in 1982. Among never-married males living in metropolitan areas, 58 percent reported condom use at last intercourse in 1988. (Mosher, 1990; Darroch Forrest and Singh, 1990; Sonenstein, et al., 1989)

A study of 222 African-American teenage crack users found that 96 percent were sexually active, 62 percent had sold crack, 51 had combined crack use and sex, 41 percent reported a history of STDs, and 25 percent had exchanged sexual favors for drugs or money. While the average age of first intercourse was 12.8 years among the study population, the age at first condom use was 14.2 years. (Fullilove, et al., 1989)

COSTS OF DRUGS, STD'S, PREGNANCY, AND HIV ARE STAGGERING

Between 1985 and 1989, approximately 40,600 youth ages 15-24 died in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents. (CDC, 1991)

The aggregate annual cost of herpes, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and pelvic inflammatory disease are estimated to total \$8.4 billion. (CDC, 1991)

In 1988, families started by teen parents cost an estimated \$19.83 billion in AFDC payments, Medicaid, and food stamp outlays. If every birth to a teen mother had been delayed, an estimated \$7.93 billion would have been saved. Federal funding for family planning services decreased by 39 percent between 1981 and 1991, adjusting for inflation. (Center for Population Options [CPO], 1990)

The estimated health care expenditures for a typical AIDS patient from diagnosis to death range from \$55,000 to \$80,000. By 1992, the projected annual costs of AIDS are as high as \$13 billion, not including treatment with expanded use of specific antiviral drugs, such as zidovudine (AZT) for asymptomatic HIV infected people. If all "pre-AIDS" infected persons sought treatment, HIV-related expenditures could double. (Congressional Research Service, 1990; DHHS, 1990)

FORMIDABLE BARRIERS TO PREVENTING HIGH-RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH REMAIN

Approximately 46 million adolescents lack public or private health insurance, including nearly one-third of all poor adolescents. Of

the estimated 21.7 million adolescents who are covered by private health insurance, one-third are not covered for maternity-related services by their parents' insurance. (Office of Technology Assessment, 1991)

Fewer than half (47 percent of sexually active teens surveyed reported having talked with their parents about sex and birth control. Nearly six in ten (58 percent of sexually active teens who have discussed both of these issues with their parents report consistent use of birth control, compared with 16 percent of sexually active teens who have talked with their parents about sex but not contraception. (CPO, 1990)

A 1989 survey of over 4,000 public school teachers who provide sex education found that while 75 percent believed that a wide range of topics related to the prevention of pregnancy and infection should be taught before the end of seventh grade, only 35 percent reported that sex education was provided in grades seven and eight. Virtually all teachers (97 percent) felt that sex education classes should include information about how students can obtain birth control, but only 48 percent were in schools where this was done. (Darroch Forrest and Silverman, 1989)

During the 1988-89 school year, two-thirds of school districts nationwide required that HIV education be provided at some time for students in grades 7-12. Only 15 percent of school districts provided HIV education in grades 11-12, although rates of sexual activity are known to increase markedly during this period. One-fifth of HIV teachers reported having received no specialized training in the subject. (Government Accounting Office, 1990)

COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED SKILL-BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS SHOW RESULTS

A recent analysis of 100 programs that were successful in reducing high-risk behaviors among youth found several common strategies: intense one-on-one individual attention; social skills training; involvement of parents, peer educators, and schools; preparation for entering the labor force; and community-wide, multi-agency approaches to provide resources and reinforce messages. (Dryfoos, 1990)

Participants in a comprehensive drug abuse prevention program for students in grades 6-7 were at least 50 percent less likely than students in a control group to use cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana one year after the study. Parents of participating students were more likely to report reduced alcohol use and increased physical activity. The program supplemented peer pressure resistance skills training with parental involvement, community organization training, and promotion of local health policy change. (Pentz, et al., 1989)

An integrated rural school and community-based family planning program in South Carolina targeting adolescents, parents, and teachers in graduate training yielded a 56 percent reduction in the estimated adolescent pregnancy rate. (Vincent, et al., 1989)

Initial data from a study of 144 gay and bisexual youth indicated that 83 percent did not know that HIV can be transmitted during oral sex, 75 percent engaged unprotected rectal intercourse and/or needle sharing, and 18 percent were chemically dependent. After participating for three months in a model prevention program which included an initial assessment, individual risk reduction counseling, peer education, and referral to psychosocial services, self-reported consistent condom use rose sharply (from 44 percent to 73 percent) and participants were significantly less likely to report oral sex and

symptoms of dysfunctional substance abuse. (Remafedi, 1990)

DR. ARNOLD MELNICK

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Dr. Arnold Melnick, a doctor of osteopathic medicine, for his outstanding work in the field and for his dedication to the cause of extending medical care to the rural areas of Florida where quality medical care is scarce and badly needed. Dr. Melnick was instrumental in the foundation of a Florida State area health education center network [AHEC] which works to provide medical care for areas without modern health care facilities.

Dr. Melnick was born in Philadelphia and attended the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine where he received his D.O. in 1945 and his M.Sc. in 1953.

In 1980, Dr. Melnick helped found the Southeastern College of Osteopathic Medicine [SECOM] and become its first dean. From the beginning, he devoted great attention to rural, geriatric, and minority medicine, and the curriculum of the College of Osteopathy reflected that devotion. This college became one of the few medical schools in the Nation that requires all of its students to take classroom courses and training rotations in these areas. In 1985 it became the first school in Florida to be designated an area health education center.

The goals of the area health education centers are consistent with Dr. Melnick's philosophy. These centers encourage cooperation between medical schools and the health-care professionals in rural areas which are often isolated and understaffed. The participating medical schools lend their students to train with doctors in rural areas. In addition, rural doctors and the medical school communicate to keep the rural health centers abreast of the latest technology.

In 1988 the College of Osteopathy was the anchor school for the schools that merged into the Southeastern University of Health Sciences. Dr. Melnick was promoted to executive vice president and provost. Once merged, the school led a cooperative effort in uniting more of Florida's medical schools, like the University of Florida and the University of Miami, with the health professionals in the rural areas of Florida to create a statewide area education health care center.

The Florida Legislature joined in Dr. Melnick's fight for quality medical care in Florida by awarding \$3 million to a consortium of Florida medical schools in 1988. These schools, led by the College of Osteopathic Medicine, established a State area health education network.

Thanks to Dr. Melnick's efforts there is now statewide cooperation among Florida's medical schools and the State government to provide quality medical care for every citizen, rural or urban, in the State. We can all be proud.

CELEBRATING SAINTS CYRIL AND
METHODIUS DAY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to point out that Saints Cyril and Methodius Day was observed on July 5. Cyril and Methodius were two brothers who provided the Slavs with their first written language which would be developed into the Cyrillic alphabet. The Galgolic language is the basis of southern Slavic languages, such as Serbian, Ukrainian, Russian, Byelorussian, and Bulgarian.

Since 614, the Slav invaders had been pagan and expressed no desire to pursue education due to the cruelty of past unpleasant experiences with their first teachers, who had been their enemies and overlords, the Greeks and Romans.

While they continued to be disinterested in education over the next few centuries, an undesirable social and cultural division of classes evolved and the Slavs, who were unable to read or write, were oppressed and controlled. The inability for the two classes to communicate led to the development of a feudal system in which the educated were given privileges denied the Slavs.

In the year 862, Prince Ratislav of Greater Moravia, now Slovakia and Moravia, requested a Christian teacher to evangelize his people in their own Slavonic language. Prince Ratislav hoped their indigenous language would free his country from German religious domination and finally would enable his country to establish an equity among the citizens.

To accomplish his noble purpose, Prince Ratislav sought the Greek missionaries, Cyril and Methodius of the noble family, Thessaloniki. Cyril was commissioned as a librarian at the Church of Hagia Sophia and Methodius had entered the Monastery on Mount Olympus.

Prince Ratislav asked Cyril and Methodius to create a language that the people of Moravia could call their own. The two brothers, who were raised using the Slavic language, were commissioned to develop an alphabet, called Glagolitic.

During the first missionary journeys of Cyril and Methodius to Moravia, the brothers were faced with violent opposition by the German clergy who were anxious to convert the Slavs. Prince Ratislav was able to protect them for a short time, however, when the Germans murdered the Prince, Cyril and Methodius had to flee to Hungary for refuge.

Despite other setbacks and prohibitions of the Roman Catholic Church, the brothers fought these hardships and remained committed to their studies with Glagolitic. Throughout the rest of their lives they maintained their ideals of human equality among all people and strove to advance education.

The political intrigue and their religious labors led to Cyril's retirement to a Greek monastery in Rome, where he died in the year 869. Methodius went back to the monastery, where he was tortured and imprisoned by the Franks. Methodius died in the year 885. He

and Cyril were both canonized by the Serbian Orthodox Church to be the martyr of Serbian monasteries.

Disciples of Methodius and Cyril went on to create the Cyrillic alphabet using the Galtic language the brothers had completed. This language would further create an ethnic homogeneity but not a political one. The Balkan peninsula has a history of conflict and invasions, however these two brave, faithful brothers were able to focus on a greater good and use their knowledge to enlighten their society.

WOMEN'S HEALTH ISSUES

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the very excellent address by Dr. Bernadine Healy before the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus.

WOMEN'S HEALTH ISSUES

(Address by Dr. Bernadine Healy, Director of National Institutes of Health)

Thank you very much, Congressman Gekas. I thought for a minute you didn't really want me to speak. And also, Congressman Natcher, and Mrs. Schroeder, Congressman Markey, certainly a pleasure to be here with all of you and of course Mike Smith who helps us with many of the things we're trying to do.

It's certainly very important that the biomedical research exists, and I'm honored and pleased to be here. And it's also important that it be active at a time when public support for medical research is so high. The public may have the will, but clearly it's the Congress that has the means to contribute to sustaining and nurturing the biomedical research enterprise in this country.

Biomedical research is the frontier of the 21st century. Exploration of inner space, the cells, genetics, molecular structures will provide great pay outs in terms of improving the quality of life of human kind.

That's why I see the NIH as having a glorious and magnificent mission that touches positively the lives of very man, woman, and child in this country.

In my several months as NIH director, I have been encouraged by the spirited interest that the Congress has shown, in particular, in women's health issues.

There is a real awakening taking place in all aspects of women's health, and monthly, even weekly, if not daily, that awakening is gaining momentum. This is evident from the activity within the Congress, from the recent NIH activity, through media coverage of this issue, and by the large numbers of letters that we have received. And I'm sure by the Congress from individual citizens. I hope that practicing physicians too are going to begin to heed the wake up call reminding us all that women have unique medical problems.

Several articles that appeared in last week's New England Journal of Medicine framed many of these issues for us. Two studies provided evidence that there is sex bias in the management of coronary heart disease.

They demonstrated what I have called the Yentl syndrome at work. You will remember that Yentl was the 19th century heroine of the recently departed Isaac Singer's short

story. She was the young woman who had to disguise herself as a man to attend school and to study the talmud.

The two scientific studies show that physicians tend to ignore women's symptoms of heart disease until women showed they were just like men, by having severe coronary artery disease or heart attack. Only then were women offered the treatment that men would normally receive.

Beyond a bias in medical practice, all too often medical research studies of prevention, diagnostic methods, and intervention for coronary heart disease have been conducted exclusively in male populations.

And I regret to say a number of them have been funded by NIH. Decades of research exclusively done with male subjects have reinforced the myth that heart disease is uniquely a male affliction, and have generated reams of information and references in which men become the normal or normative standard.

Carrying these male generated findings to women has led in some cases to biased standards of care for women, and has prevented the full consideration of several important aspects of heart disease in women.

A simple example is estrogen replacement in older women to limit plaque build up in their arteries and prevent heart attacks. With a male-centered, or androgenic research focus, estrogen would be a highly unlikely intervention ever to be tested as treatment for coronary disease.

The same would be true for estrogen replacement therapy to prevent osteoporosis, a major crippler of older women.

These examples should challenge us to examine the extent to which the Yentl syndrome pervades medicine and biomedical research and to respond promptly whenever that becomes evident.

At this point in the awakening, I believe most of the important issues of women's health research have been identified. Most prominently, the need to involve more women in more clinical trials, and the need to take advantage of previously missed opportunities to begin studies to answer some critically important health questions facing women today.

Now comes the greater challenge: for all concerned to work together, men and women, making headway in closing the knowledge gap that exists in (audio drop) in clinical trials, NIH has put real teeth into its policy to include women in clinical trials.

NIH has put the scientific community on notice that adequate numbers of women shall be included in clinical trials proportional to the prevalence of the condition under study.

Starting this past February, no proposals before NIH review will ever be recommended for funding if they don't comply with that policy.

I suspect there are still a few studies in the pipeline that have inappropriately excluded women, studies that began years ago. But in the future, that should never again occur in an NIH-funded project.

There are, of course, some very difficult issues that bear on involvement of women in clinical trials, among them the legal and ethical considerations of including women of childbearing age in clinical research.

Another concern are social and economic. In order to include a cross-section of women in our clinical trials, women of all races and all socioeconomic strata, do we need to stretch our training, our thinking, about recruiting and retaining women in clinical research studies?

Do we need to think about issues that we don't necessarily think about, such as transportation for those participating, and about childcare?

These are issues which concern at NIH as we plan for the new women's health initiative. I can tell you from personal experience, in trying to actively increase the number of women in a particular clinical trial that I was involved in over the past year, and most of the women in the trial who have heart disease are women over the age of 60, in many cases, 70 or even older. And I can assure you the majority of them lived alone, often widowed, were frail, and there is no way that you can get such women into a clinical trial unless you worry about something as mundane as getting transportation for them, and in some cases, even finding an escort for them to help them into the system.

The new women's health initiative that NIH has just launched is one of the many things, but I think a prominent thing, that we're doing to close the knowledge gaps. Cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, are the leading causes of death and disability among American women, and although distinctly different problems, interestingly, these diseases are linked through very familiar preventive regimens.

Estrogen replacement therapy after menopause, for example, reduces cardiovascular disease, reduces bone loss, and thus, perhaps, protects against osteoporosis.

But within these problems is where we face a conundrum. In some women estrogen replacement therapy may increase the risk of cancer, particularly breast and uterine cancer. Adding progesterone, while still protecting against cancer, reduces the beneficial effect of estrogen for heart disease.

So although on the surface it sounds like a simple problem, in fact, it's a fairly sophisticated clinical research issue.

Right now physicians have little hard evidence to rely on when making recommendations as simple as whether or not to give a woman hormone-replacement therapy; what kind of diet, what kind of exercise; leaving women to take chances with their health and with their lives because of lack of knowledge in these important areas.

Women must not be treated for one disease, and thereby be put at risk for another disease. And at the very least, women ought to know precisely what those risks are.

This is what the new NIH women's health initiative is all about, coming up with recommendations that will be practical and useful to all the nation's women, including all racial and all socioeconomic groups. The NIH study will be the largest of its kind ever to take place in the United States in women or in men. It will cost more than \$500 million over the next 10 years, and will involve as many as 70,000 women.

It will also involve up to 100 communities. We'll investigate diet modification, dietary supplements such as calcium and vitamins, smoking cessation, hormone replacement, physical exercise, and their effects on heart disease, cancer, and osteoporosis in the same woman.

This is a novel and ambitious undertaking, and I'm pleased that the deliberations of the 1992 NIH appropriations, the House and the Senate, having generously provided adequate funding for this study. Thank you, Mr. Natcher.

It will be based on excellent science, exacting epidemiology, and it will be responsive to pressing social needs.

I must tell you, however, that I want everyone out there to know that even though

this is a women's health initiative, it no way means that we don't care at NIH very much about men. And I will tell you a little anecdote.

I'm getting used to getting lots and lots of letters at NIH, and some are nice, and some aren't so nice. And one of my less nice ones about this trial—I will say, overwhelmingly, the response has been just very enthusiastic about this study. But I did get one negative letter, and it was from a man out in California who wrote and said that he had seen some of my comments on the women's health initiative in the newspaper, and he was very disturbed by them.

I was quoted as saying that the good news is, women live longer by eight years, but the bad news is that the quality of those extra years of life is poor on the whole.

And he said, are you saying that the good news is that women live longer; that means what you're really saying is that the good news is that men die sooner.

I assure you, that is not the case. We dearly love men, and men in fact are very much the target of important scientific research performed at NIH.

But the issue is that in fact women have been the ones who have been the subject of the gender gap, if you will, and we do believe that we need some affirmative action in addressing these important scientific issues related to women.

And I hope very much when these studies are done that we will all agree that this has been good for men and women, and in fact, for the health of this entire country.

TOM BLILEY AND THE NEW TONE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the more welcome and surprising events during recent months has been the cooperation between Congress and the government of the District of Columbia. Cooperation is not the word I would choose to describe the congressional-District relationship in the recent past, so as a long-time resident of the District, I welcome the change.

What has brought about the good news? Much of the credit has to go to the District's new Mayor, Sharon Pratt Dixon. But we also have to give a lot of the credit to the hard work of our colleague, TOM BLILEY of Virginia. TOM's knowledge of city government's problems, based on service as mayor of Richmond, added to his qualities of fairness and willingness to listen have contributed a great deal to the new atmosphere of trust and progress.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "City Finds an Unlikely Ally in Battle to Win Hill," from the Washington Post, July 29, 1991:

CITY FINDS AN UNLIKELY ALLY IN BATTLE TO WIN THE HILL

(By Kent Jenkins Jr.)

Early this year, when the District government went looking for badly needed friends on Capitol Hill, Rep. Thomas J. Bliley Jr., of Virginia, didn't seem like a promising prospect.

A conservative Republican, Bliley had long opposed abortion, a perennial sticking point in District budget debates, and D.C. statehood. He had served as mayor of Richmond during a period of intense racial friction in the 1970s, and had opposed black leaders on that city's most divisive issues. During a decade in Congress, his best-known legislative initiative was a law cracking down on pornographic telephone services.

But for almost seven months now, Bliley has played a pivotal role in District affairs as the senior Republican of the House District of Columbia Committee. And you should hear what District officials and supporters say about him.

D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon: "It's been a pleasure to work with Congressman Bliley. He's tough and demanding, but he understands the problems and he will give you latitude."

Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.): "He has clearly helped restore a positive tone for the District on the Hill. He asks hard questions but he asks them in fairness, and he does tremendous homework."

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), chairman of the House District Committee: Bliley is "open and respectful. We work together. . . . The trust level goes up very high."

Since January, when Bliley became the District Committee's ranking minority member, he has voted to give \$300 million in new federal money to the District and helped persuade many of his fellow Republicans to go along. He has supported legislation that would authorize annual funding increases for the District through 1995. Last week, he voted to expand Mayor Dixon's power and to allow the District to borrow about \$330 million to refinance debts.

Just as important, District officials say, he has proved to be an empathetic listener. Bliley's predecessor on the District Committee, former representative Stan Parris, was noted for slash-and-burn, anti-District rhetoric. Parris lost his reelection bid last fall.

Bliley's low-key, and low-volume, style has been consistently hailed by D.C. officials as a breath of fresh air.

So, what's gotten into Tom Bliley? Bliley says it's more a matter of what's gotten into the District. Good things are happening, he says, and the least he can do is help.

"We have a lovely, wonderful new mayor who has come in, and it's important that she succeed," Bliley said. "The former mayor [Marion Barry] came up here [to Congress], and we'll say he did not make a very good impression and leave it at that."

"As a former mayor myself, I know what [Dixon] faces. What she's trying to do is not going to be done without pain. I think we [in Congress] need to give her the tools to do the job."

Lawmakers, Capitol Hill staff members and D.C. officials say that beneath the surface, there is no contradiction between Tom Bliley, the old-school conservative, and Tom Bliley, the District's new ally.

Bliley's background in local government and his businesslike, pragmatic approach make him naturally sympathetic with District leaders, officials say. And even when he questions District policy, they say, he avoids public confrontations. Bliley himself says he has no interest in bashing the District.

"If I'm going to disagree, I'm going to do it agreeably," Bliley said. "It's not my style to be personally abrasive. I never have been, and I'm not going to start now."

Bliley has been an integral part of the District's remarkable success on Capitol Hill

this year. The District's Democratic government generally gets support from Congress's Democratic majority, but to avoid partisan bickering or a legislative veto from President Bush, a Republican, the District needed help inside the GOP, Bliley, convinced that Dixon was serious about overhauling D.C. government, offered his help.

A good word from Bliley, especially on money matters, makes a difference with some congressional Republicans. "I'm from the conservative wing of the party, and people know I'm not crazy," Bliley said. "I think some people figure if I say it's good policy, it's okay."

Bliley landed on the House D.C. Committee the same way many members do: He got stuck there. In order to get a committee assignment he really wanted, Bliley recalls, "I said I would take anything else they had. When they told me they wanted me to sit on the District Committee, I said, 'Oh.'"

Bliley, 59, had already had more than his fill of local government. As mayor of Richmond from 1970 through 1977, he oversaw a tumultuous period in which the city annexed a huge chunk of an adjacent county and rejected plans to consolidate city schools with those in two neighboring counties.

Both issues had a strong racial thrust: Black leaders supported school consolidation as part of a regional school busing plan and opposed annexation, saying it would dilute black voting strength in the city. Bliley opposed black leaders on both issues. Both spawned bitter lawsuits that went to the U.S. Supreme Court; the courts barred the city from holding local elections from 1972 to 1977.

But according to Richmond City Council member Henry Marsh, who served with Bliley and succeeded him to become Richmond's first black mayor, Bliley never let the disputes become personal.

"I testified on one side of the lawsuits and Tom testified on the other, but we didn't let it affect us," Marsh said. "We had a very warm relationship."

Bliley's roots in Richmond's patrician establishment run deep. His grandfather joined an in-law's mortuary business in 1975, and today one of the family's three funeral parlors still occupies the original downtown site.

But he has personal ties to the District as well. He graduated from Georgetown University in 1952, and remains a loyal alumnus. Every summer, a Georgetown basketball player interns in Bliley's office; this year it is star Alonzo Mourning.

And for his entire tenure in Congress, Bliley's Washington residence has been in the District's Foggy Bottom neighborhood. Because his wife usually remains in Richmond, staff members say, Bliley frequents the city's restaurants and occasionally goes to the theater.

"I like the city," Bliley said. "If I didn't, I wouldn't be here."

Some D.C. officials say Bliley has political motivations for helping the District:

His congressional district is more than a quarter black, and many of Richmond's black leaders are friends with District officials.

"It would be unwise for [Bliley] to engage in District-bashing," Marsh said, "because his opposition could become intense."

Bliley says that any political benefits he might reap from supporting the District are "a happy coincidence," and notes that his work for the District has attracted virtually no notice in Richmond so far.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO BOB WALLACE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I rise today to salute one of America's outstanding young men, Bob Wallace of my great State of New Jersey. Bob is a member of VFW Post 1851 in Newark, NJ. He has been accorded the highest of honors by the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, having been elected to the office of commander in chief of this prestigious veterans organization.

Bob will be honored on his assuming this august post by the New Jersey Department of Military and Veteran Affairs and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in a gala homecoming celebration at the Parsippany Hilton on Saturday, September 7, 1991. This festive homecoming banquet will be attended by 700 VFW leaders from throughout New Jersey and the Nation.

Bob enlisted in the Marine Corps and saw extensive ground combat in Vietnam. His exemplary service record includes three purple hearts. He was wounded twice at the Battle of Hue and once at Khe Sahn. This injury resulted in a hearing loss in his right ear and sent him home. He was honorably discharged from the Marines in June 1969.

Mr. Speaker, Bob is not one to waste time. Upon his return, he immediately set out to further his education, earning a bachelor of science degree in management from Rutgers University and a master's degree in business from Fairleigh Dickinson University. He subsequently embarked upon a successful banking career. Of course, Bob was involved as an advocate for veterans during this time.

Bob was appointed to the New Jersey Jobs for Veterans Task Force in 1972. In 1979, he was the recipient of the VFW's Young Veteran of the Year award from both the national organization and the Department of New Jersey.

Bob was the first Vietnam veteran, as well as the youngest veteran to command the Department of New Jersey in 1980-81. Prior to that, he was commander of the Essex County Council and Post 1851. His service includes a wide variety of State and national VFW committees, including legislative, security, and budget and finance. Most recently, he served on the National Council of Administration.

In 1981, he was appointed chairman of the State Veterans Day Committee and began serving his first term on the Veterans Service Council. Bob also received an appointment to the New Jersey Jobs Training Coordinating Council. These positions led to his appointment as New Jersey's first deputy commissioner of veterans affairs. During 1988-90, Bob served as deputy commissioner and administrator for veterans affairs in New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that I speak for all of my fellow Veterans of Foreign Wars when I welcome our new commander in chief, Bob Wallace. I join his family and friends, particularly his lovely wife Diane, in celebrating this great achievement. Bob is a credit to his corps

and country and will serve with the needs of our Nation's veterans first and foremost in mind.

H.R. 2508

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1991, I offered an amendment to H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991, which would have terminated United States development assistance to India if India continued to prevent human rights organizations, like Amnesty International and the International Red Cross, from working inside the Punjab and Kashmir. In the debate on my amendment, many arguments for preserving unconditional United States assistance to India were put forth by the defenders of India. The most-used argument suggested that India would never work to improve its human rights record if the United States was viewed as meddling in its internal affairs. Therefore, it was suggested that a sense-of-the-Congress resolution would be a more appropriate way for affecting change in the Punjab and Kashmir. Unfortunately, such a sense of Congress was passed in place of my amendment.

To those Members of Congress that supported this sense-of-the-Congress resolution, I commend two articles which describe the July 13, murders of 10 Sikhs at the hands of Indian police, as well as two Khalsa Raj Party press releases. It would appear that this much ballyhooed sense of the Congress' resolution had little effect on India's longstanding policy, shoot first, ask questions later.

The material follows:

**TEN SIKHS KILLED BY POLICE WERE PILGRIMS,
NOT MILITANTS**

NEW DELHI, July 18.—Ten Sikh men killed by police in the northern Indian State of Uttar Pradesh were pilgrims and not Sikh militants, a newspaper reported Thursday.

The Times of India said in a front-page report that police gunned them down in cold blood last week in three different places in Pilibhit region, and later claimed that they died in gunbattles with security forces.

There was no immediate official word on the Times report.

The Times said the dead men were part of a group of Sikhs which lived in Pilibhit and had hired a bus a day earlier to visit a famous Sikh shrine in the western province of Maharashtra.

Policemen intercepted the bus following a tip off that the passengers included some Sikh militants, separated the men and women, and asked the men to board a mini bus, it quoted witnesses and police sources as saying.

The Times said on the night of July 12 and early the next day policemen took the 10 Sikhs in two groups of four and one of two and shot them dead in cold blood. It said the gunfire was heard by villagers.

Police later said the Sikhs died early July 13 in "encounters," an official euphemism for gunbattles.

The daily said police claims that two of the men were self-styled "lieutenant generals" of the outlawed Khalistan Liberation Army and Khalistan Commando Force were also in doubt.

Police in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, have been previously accused by human rights groups of killing people in cold blood and passing.

Sikh separatists shot dead five policemen and three civilians in random and apparently revenge killings in Uttar Pradesh on the night of July 13.

Sikh militants fighting for a homeland in Punjab are known to be active in some other parts of the country as well, mainly in Sikh-populated areas such as Pilibhit.

TEN SIKHS KILLED BY POLICE

On 13 July 1991, Indian police personnel reportedly killed 10 Sikhs near Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh. Amnesty International is concerned that they may have been victims of extrajudicial executions, deliberately killed without provocation.

Police sources claim that the men were killed in three separate encounters after they had been traced to forest hideouts near the border with Nepal: at 8 pm and 11:30 pm on 12 July, and 3 am on 13 July 1991. However, the Times of India on 18 July 1991 reportedly stated that the 10 men were taken from a bus that had been hired to tour Sikh shrines in the area. Baljit Singh and Daswant Singh Sauzi allegedly had links with an armed Sikh opposition group, but the other eight (Jaswant Singh Jassa, Harminder Singh Lida, Surjan Singh, Bachtar Singh, Kartar Singh, Tarsam Singh, Lakhwinder Singh—aged 15, and Narinder Singh Nidra) reportedly had no such links and no criminal records. All 10 had lived for several years in Pilibhit, which is over 200 miles east of the state of Punjab.

The Times of India report claimed that the police stopped the bus on 12 July 1991, acting on information that militants were aboard. Three Sikh youths fought with police, but were eventually overpowered. The women passengers were released. Local villagers reported that the following morning the 10 men were divided into three groups and taken in police jeeps to different parts of a nearby forest, where they were shot dead. Among the police alleged to have been involved were the Superintendent of Police and Additional Superintendent of Police from Pilibhit police station.

Members of both the upper and lower houses of India's parliament have demanded an inquiry, urging punishment of the police involved if official wrong-doing is found to have occurred. It is not known whether an inquiry has been ordered into the incident.

Amnesty International regularly receives reports of human rights violations committed against Sikhs in Punjab who are suspected of being members or sympathizers of Sikh militant groups advocating a separate Sikh state, "Khalistan".

Recommended Action: Telegrams/telexes and airmail letters:

Expressing concern at reports that the 10 Sikhs shot by police near Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh on 13 July 1991 were victims of extrajudicial execution, deliberately killed without provocation;

Urging that there be a prompt and impartial inquiry into the incident; that those selected to carry out the inquiry be selected for their impartiality; that the methods and results of the inquiry be quickly made public; and that if police officials are found responsible for extrajudicial executions, they be brought to justice;

Urging that immediate steps be taken to ensure that those potentially implicated are removed from positions of control or power over complainants, witnesses and their rel-

atives as well as those conducting the inquiry;

Urging that the family of the victims be granted adequate compensation.

Appeals to: Mr. Kaylan Singh, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Office of the Chief Minister, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. Mr. V.K. Jain, Director General of Police, Police Headquarters, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Copies to: Mr. M.M. Jacob, Minister of State for Home Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi 110 001, India.

(Telegrams: Home Affairs Minister Jacob, New Delhi, India)

(Telexes: 953 31 61879 frgn in; 953 31 61880 frgn in (via Ministry of Foreign Affairs))

Ambassador Abid Hussain, Embassy of India, 2107 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20008.

Please send appeals immediately. Check with the Colorado office between 9:00 am and 6:00 pm, Mountain Time, weekdays only, if sending appeals after August 30, 1991.

COL. PARTAP SINGH DECLARES KHALSA RAJ PARTY—SOLE OBJECTIVE: OUTRIGHT INDEPENDENCE FOR KHALISTAN

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 15.—Col. Partap Singh, Co-convenor of the Movement Against State Repression, who recently resigned from the Akali Dal (Mann), today announced the formation of the Khalsa Raj Party Rejecting the faltering leadership of the Akali Dal party which has reneged on its promise to fight for Sikh freedom. Col. Partap Singh said the sole objective of the Khalsa Raj Party is to gain outright independence for the Sikh nation, creating a separate, sovereign state of Khalistan.

According to a booklet released by Col. Partap Singh containing the Sikh declaration of independence and a constitutional profile of the Khalsa Raj Party, independence will be attained "through democratic, peaceful and non-violent means."

Col. Partap Singh made it abundantly clear that "Sikhs are fully convinced that they can never hope to live with honor and dignity in India as equal citizens." Sikhs, he said, "have been virtually reduced to the status of slaves."

Reviewing the history of the "partnership between the Sikhs and India," Col. Partap Singh said that the Sikhs have been betrayed at every juncture. At the time of independence from British rule, he said, "the British rulers negotiated the transfer of power . . . to three distinct communities, viz, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs." The Sikhs "chose to cast their lot with India" with promises by "[Mahatma] Gandhi and the leadership of the Indian National Congress . . . that the interests of the Sikhs, as a collective entity, shall be safeguarded by giving them an autonomous region in the North" and guaranteeing full satisfaction with any future Indian constitution.

Yet despite such promises, according to Col. Partap Singh, "the constitution was so inimical to the Sikh interests that their representatives refused to append their signatures to that document in protest." In view of the Sikh nation, "the partnership that the Sikhs entered into with Bharat (India) in 1947 stands dissolved since the major and mightier partner has violated every term and basis of the partnership."

Col. Partap Singh's assertions find strong support in Amnesty International's May 1991 report, "Human Rights Violations in Punjab: Use and Abuse of the Law."

Thousands of people have been arrested by police and security forces in Punjab . . .

Prisoners have been detained for months or years without trial under provisions of special legislation suspending normal legal safeguards, and reports of torture during interrogation are common. The arrest and detention of some detainees remains unacknowledged for weeks or months. Scores of people have simply "disappeared", the security forces refusing to admit that they had ever been arrested. It is feared that many of them have been killed in custody.

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, who will act as Co-convenor of the Khalsa Raj Party on the international front, gave a warning to the Indian government. "The Indian government had better be well aware that it cannot keep the Sikh nation in the chains of slavery with its deadly force," he said. "It had better beware that its practice of eliminating Sikh leaders will be fruitless. Freedom is the God-given right of all nations and the Sikh nation is determined to gain its independence.

Dr. Aulakh has hailed the Khalsa Raj Party as a major step for the Sikh nation in the direction of independence. "There is a tremendous groundswell of support for Sikh freedom," he said. "The Sikh independence movement is a mass movement impeded only by our former political leaders in the Akali Dal. Those leaders were understandably afraid for their lives to stand up for Khalistan. But the Sikh nation needs courage from its leaders if it ever wants to break the bonds of oppression. The Khalsa Raj Party embodies that courage—it exists solely for the independence of Khalistan."

Since 1984 when Indian government forces attacked the holiest of Sikh shrines, the Golden Temple, the Sikh youth have taken the brunt of Indian government oppression. According to Dr. Aulakh, "between 20 to 30 Sikh youths are killed by the Indian government in extrajudicial killings everyday. The Khalsa Raj Party recognizes this fact and wants to integrate the youth movement with the mass movement to free Khalistan."

"The mass movement of civil disobedience is the most essential element of our freedom struggle," Dr. Aulakh continued. "The Indian government cannot possibly continue its oppressive rule over the Sikh nation if we refuse to cooperate. Unity is our strongest weapon. The Khalsa Raj Party will make that unit an unbeatable force for freedom. We will form demonstrations to protest brutal Indian government oppression and demand outright independence for Khalistan. We will boycott the Indian government and urge the international community to do the same by putting social and economic pressure on the Indian government. India is disintegrating. It is not one nation but a conglomerate of nations held together by the nexus of oppression. India must come to understand that its government by oppression is unacceptable to the international community and will not be tolerated."

Considering the sentiment of the Sikh nation and its fervent demand for freedom from India, such an approach will be eagerly received. But the extent of the Khalsa Raj Party reaches even further. It plans to integrate the 3 million Sikhs living abroad (Europe, North American, South Asia, etc.) "The Khalsa Raj Party is a party for all Sikhs," said Dr. Aulakh. "We are 21 million people. We are a strong force. The Khalsa Raj Party recognizes the vital role Sikhs living abroad play in our movement for independence, and we plan to utilize our international population to its fullest potential. In today's world, no nation lives in a vacuum. What happens one place effects another, and those Sikhs living abroad have consider-

able worldwide influence. As Sikhs throughout the world bring international attention to the plight of the Sikh nation, freedom for Khalistan comes closer everyday."

And indeed, the ambitious views of the Khalsa Raj Party can only be eagerly accepted by the international community. Self-determination is enshrined in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter. And according to article 2 of the Sikh Declaration of Independence, freedom for the Sikh nation will help to "usher in an era of peace in the Indian subcontinent and South Asia."

The world applauds the Sikh nation and its struggle to be free.

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PRESS RELEASE, MAY 15, 1991

Col. Partap Singh (Retd), former President of Bharat Mukti Morcha (Punjab), Co-Convenor of MASR and member of the working committee, Akali Dal (Mann) from which he resigned a couple of months ago, announced the formation of the Khalsa Raj Party. He said that the Shiromani Akali Dal has splintered into numerous factions after the government's decision to hold elections. All the tall promises Akali leaders made from every conceivable platform that their objective was liberation of the Sikhs and their homeland were thrown to the winds the moment they envisioned a place for themselves in the governance of Punjab under the "Indian Constitution". They have thus played a cruel joke on their own people by confusing them even more, condemning them to perpetual slavery and subjecting them to ever escalating state repression.

Under the circumstances there is no alternative to organizing a political party which has the sole aim of creating an independent and sovereign Sikh Homeland, Khalistan. The Khalsa Raj Party fulfills that need.

Col. Partap Singh also released a booklet incorporating the constitutional profile of the Khalsa Raj Party and Declaration of Independence of Sikh Homeland. The declaration makes a comprehensive case for parting of the ways between India and the Sikhs. He said that the partnership that the Sikhs entered into with Bharat in 1947 stands dissolved since the major and mightier partner has violated every term and basis of the partnership. In fact, the Indian state has gone a long way beyond by mounting an all out offensive on every facet of Sikh life through persistent genocidal policies and by depriving them on their democratic, civil and human rights.

He said that the Sikhs were fully convinced that they can no longer live with dignity and honour in India, that their future in this system is bleak and full of suffering and that their life, liberty and even identity are in danger.

Col. Partap Singh believes that "creation of an independent Sikh Homeland will be in the interest of India as well as that of the Sikhs, it will usher in an era of peace in South Asia and help establish a just order." He emphasized that if parting of the ways comes about peacefully and in a spirit of equity and fair play, there will be a possibility of collaboration between India and Khalistan in such matters as common defence, open border and common market. Suppression of their aspirations will lead to further bloodshed and bitterness which will be an impediment to our future relationship. "Let us not repeat 1947 and its aftermath", he said.

(Released by Information Bureau, Khalsa Raj Party.)

MASS EXPULSIONS OF
ARMENIANS FROM AZERBAIJAN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as I have noted previously in this forum, from September 10 to October 4, Moscow will be host to the third meeting of the "Conference on the Human Dimension," a gathering of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with a particular focus on human rights and humanitarian concerns. Only a few years ago, convening a conference on human rights in Moscow would have been unthinkable, and the fact that all 35 member States of CSCE will participate in Moscow's hosting of such a conference attests to the laudable changes in the Soviet Union in recent years.

Yet there are incidents and trends in the Soviet Union which remain deeply troubling, all the more so because they appear to be sanctioned by the central Soviet authorities. I would like to express particular concern over recent events in the republic of Azerbaijan. According to Soviet press reports and an independent international delegation of observers, since the end of April 1991, more than 10,000 Armenians living in villages in Azerbaijan have been forcibly and brutally ejected from their homes and involuntarily resettled in Armenia, where tens of thousands of people remain homeless after the devastating earthquake of 1988. In the process, innocent Armenian villagers have been illegally detained, beaten, and tortured, and their villages have been pillaged and then leveled by bulldozers, or else resettled by Azerbaijanis.

Who is carrying out these vicious acts? The Russian press, corroborated by international human rights observers, report that Special Police Forces from Azerbaijan as well as Soviet Internal Affairs and Army troops are driving the Armenians out. Soviet troops and Azerbaijani police reportedly provide "warning" to the Armenians in their villages by dropping leaflets from helicopters and issuing megaphone threats demanding that the Armenians go to Armenia. If they refuse, they are told, they will be declared enemy guerrillas and will be shot. They are given a choice: expulsion or death. Tanks and personnel carriers then drive the Armenian villagers out, they are loaded onto trucks, buses, and other military equipment and transported—essentially dumped—over the Armenian border.

A team of international observers, which included members from the United States, have confirmed reports of killings; abduction and imprisonment; rapes; destruction of homes, churches, and schools; and theft and vandalism of property—all against the Armenian population of Azerbaijan. These same observers report that while most of the beatings and killings were carried out by the Azerbaijani Special Police Forces, Soviet troops aided in the initial surrounding of the villages and then stood aside while the police terrorized the villagers. In addition, hundreds of Armenians have been taken hostage by Azerbaijani police forces with the help of the Soviet Army.

The Azerbaijani authorities, backed by the Soviet Interior Ministry in Moscow, deny and

whitewash this systematic operation against powerless villagers. They claim that the Soviet troops and special forces are merely enforcing passport controls to identify Armenian guerrillas; they also make the outrageous claim, contrary to all reports from outside witnesses, that the Armenians who are leaving are doing so voluntarily. In fact, reports indicate that many Armenians were coerced by the Azerbaijani Police Forces to sign statements of "voluntary departure," often by torture, beatings, and death threats.

Mr. Speaker, these systematic and premeditated acts violate all manner of fundamental laws laid out in numerous conventions to which the Soviet Union has long professed adherence, including the United Nations Charter, the U.N. Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and the Helsinki Accords. The involvement of Soviet troops on one side in what has until now essentially been a local ethnic conflict suggests that the Armenians are being punished by Moscow for refusing to sign the Union Treaty. Concomitantly, many commentators have theorized that Gorbachev is helping Azerbaijan to deport the Armenians in that Republic in reward for Azerbaijan's support of the treaty. Yet Armenia is acting lawfully in that its plans to leave the Soviet Union are in accordance with the Soviet Constitution and Soviet law, as approved by Gorbachev himself in the proposed treaty. Will the new Union Treaty in the end resemble previous Soviet constitutions, which granted republics rights on paper only?

We call on President Gorbachev to address this intolerable situation, to condemn the use of military force and torture against civilians, and to allow western journalists access to the region. We call on him also to acknowledge the obvious involvement of regular Soviet Army troops in the mass expulsions and that he move to stop it. We must insist that the Soviet and Azerbaijani forces halt immediately these brutal and flagrantly unlawful violations of the rights of the Armenian residents in Azerbaijan.

MRS. ANDROULA VASSILIOU
HONORED

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday evening Mrs. Androula Vassiliou, the wife of the President of Cyprus, was the honored guest at a dinner in Norfolk sponsored by the Greek-American community. Mrs. Vassiliou spoke in very moving terms about what life has been like in Cyprus following the partial occupation of the country by Turkish troops 17 years ago.

The issue of the removal of the Turkish troops and the restoration of democratic government in Cyprus is one that is now ripe for resolution. President Bush has rightfully called for a prompt settlement of the Cyprus issue and expressed his desire to see this matter resolved by the end of 1991. Hopefully, he will be correct; 17 years of this intolerable impasse is enough. A generation has been lost.

Mr. Speaker, I was touched by the sincerity and genuineness of the plea made by Mrs. Vassiliou on behalf of her country in her remarks this past Saturday. I hope that the resolve of the President and Congress to bring about a resolution to the impasse in Cyprus continues unabated and that we will use the full weight of our Nation's resources to promptly achieve this result.

PROBLEMS FACING UPCOMING
CSCE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, as has been noted already on this floor, the third stage of the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension is scheduled to take place in Moscow from September 10 to October 4 of this year. This conference was proposed by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at the opening of the Vienna CSCE meeting in November 1986, and it signifies the improvements that have taken place in the area of human rights in the Soviet Union since Mr. Shevardnadze made his proposal. Quite frankly, I am sure that the idea of holding a CSCE human rights meeting in Moscow in 1991 seemed ludicrous to many observers 5 years ago.

However, there is still at least one very big problem.

The peoples of the Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, want their freedom back. It was stolen from them by Stalin in 1940. The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has already overwhelmingly rejected the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact whereby Hitler delivered the Baltic States to Stalin, but Mr. Gorbachev chooses to pretend that the Baltic States voted to join the Soviet Union. The fraudulent nature of that vote has been adequately recorded.

Following the Supreme Soviet's decision, the Lithuanian Parliament in March 1990 declared the restoration of its independence. Subsequently, Estonia and Latvia also declared their intentions to press for restoration of their independence. At no time have the Baltic peoples threatened Moscow with violence.

So how does the Gorbachev administration respond? With threats, economic blockades, and outright violence. In mid-January 1991, at least 21 persons died when Soviet Army troops and "Black Beret" interior ministry forces attacked government buildings in Vilnius, Lithuania and Riga, Latvia. Soviet troops still occupy the radio and television tower in Vilnius, along with several other government buildings. Beginning in late April and up to the present, Moscow-directed Black Beret forces have been destroying customs posts on the Baltic borders, injuring the customs officials in the process. On June 26, they seized Lithuania's central telephone and telegraph exchange, completely isolating Lithuania from the outside world.

This marauding continues to this day, although it abated somewhat while Mr. Gorbachev was in London recently seeking aid from

the West. As he left Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev told his head policeman, Mr. Pugo, to investigate the border post raids. Incidentally, when Mr. Gorbachev told his chief prosecutor, Mr. Trubin, to investigate the killings in Vilnius, Mr. Trubin reported back that the Lithuanians did the shooting.

In the meantime, Moscow pretends to be interested in negotiations with the democratically elected governments of the Baltics, but instead stonewalls on real talks about independence, and acts as if it doesn't know what its military security forces are up to.

Mr. Speaker, last February I joined a congressional delegation to the Baltic States as a member of the Helsinki Commission. We saw the bravery of determined people who challenge tanks only with the call to conscience. I believe it would be a mockery for the CSCE process and a callous affront to the Baltic people if the Moscow human dimension meeting takes place against a backdrop of Moscow-inspired violence and vandalism in the Baltic States by Red Army troops and Black Berets.

As ranking minority member of the Helsinki Commission in the House of Representatives, I appeal to the Gorbachev government to put an end to the violence in the Baltics, and I trust that our President will make the strongest representation of this issue to Mr. Gorbachev at the summit meeting in Moscow next week.

CROCODILE COMPASSION AND THE PHONY GAG RULE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am suspicious whenever I see selective indignation aimed at public policies. I refer to the proponents of abolishing the anti-abortion counseling and referral provisions upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Rust versus Sullivan*.

Planned Parenthood, as far as I am aware is not indignant or outraged at the Supreme Court for abolishing prayer in public schools. Nor are they angry over the restrictions of the Hatch Act covering the political activities of Federal employees both on the job and in their private lives.

Does Planned Parenthood want alcohol abuse counselors receiving Federal grant money to claim a free speech right to suggest that their clients use just a little bit of legal liquor?

No, we are really talking about the practice of marketing and selling abortions with Federal money.

And let's look at just one of the practices which will be mandated under the Chafee proposal, S. 323.

I am referring to the sordid and loathsome practice of multifetal pregnancy reduction. This convenient euphemism is a cover for driving a large needle into the heart of a preborn child and injecting potassium chloride into the heart cavity until the heart stops. The so-called doctor visualizes this ghoulis homicide via ultrasound.

This is what you will be voting for if you vote for Sen. CHAFEE'S bill or fail to support Presi-

dent Bush's anticipated veto of the Labor and HHS Appropriations bill.

In case any of my colleagues doubt this, just look at the two following medical articles.

[From Ob.-Gyn. News, August 1-14, 1989]

SELECTIVE ABORTION IN MULTIPLE GESTATION

WASHINGTON.—Selective termination has a clear role in the management of twin gestations when only one fetus has a congenital anomaly or when infertility therapy has resulted in four or more embryos. Dr. Richard L. Berkowitz said at a program on law, ethics, and the obstetrician presented by George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences.

Less clear cut is whether selective abortion should be used in otherwise healthy triplets. Without good data on the mortality and morbidity associated with triplet gestations, "we do not know if women with triplets are better off left alone," noted Dr. Berkowitz, director, division of maternal-fetal medicine, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York.

Injection of potassium chloride into the fetal circulation or heart has become the preferred approach to selective termination at Mount Sinai.

A physician "learning curve" is associated with selective abortion; the most common complications that occur while a physician is gaining expertise are "miscarriage of the entire pregnancy" or failure to cause asystole in a targeted fetus. Because of the potential for leaving a fetus impaired by the attempt to cause asystole, the procedure must be repeated, he said.

The first six twin pregnancies to undergo selective termination at Mount Sinai Hospital "worked out very badly," with the unintended miscarriage of four unaffected fetuses as well as the six targeted for abortion. These first attempts involved the use of exsanguination or injection of saline or an air embolism, Dr. Berkowitz said.

No unintended deaths occurred in the next 17 twin gestations to undergo selective abortion at that institution. All but one were done by injection of potassium chloride; a combination of exsanguination and saline injection was used on one fetus, he said.

Most of the unaffected twins have been delivered, the majority after 34 weeks' gestation. One surviving twin, delivered at 28 weeks' gestation, developed a severe postpartum intracranial hemorrhage.

None of the women developed disseminated intravascular coagulation, a complication that can occur when a singleton fetus who dies in utero is not delivered within 4-5 weeks.

The difference may be explained by the suggestion that the living twin affords greater integrity to the membranes than occurs when a singleton fetus dies, Dr. Berkowitz suggested at the meeting.

Termination of just one twin poses certain logistical challenges. Women are sometimes referred to his institution with a note from their obstetrician that the patient has opted for selective reduction because "twin A" has Down syndrome but without a diagram indicating which twin that is.

Dr. Berkowitz urged obstetricians making such referrals to send along a diagram of the position of the twins' amniotic sacs, with the affected twin clearly labeled. "The position of the fetuses changes, but the position of the sacs won't," he said.

The presence of more than two fetuses in the uterus as a consequence of infertility therapy is increasingly becoming a real

problem. "Selective reduction is a lousy solution but the best hope for this problem" that, when untreated, is associated with a significantly increased risk for preterm delivery, Dr. Berkowitz said.

OUTCOMES IN 52 PREGNANCIES

Reporting on the use of selective reduction on 52 such pregnancies, Dr. Berkowitz said that thus far seven pregnancies had been lost following the procedure.

Two of these seemed to be related to the use of selective abortion and occurred 3-4 weeks after the procedure. The role of the procedure is uncertain in another four losses because the patients went into spontaneous preterm labor at least 2 months after selective reduction. The seventh loss, at 19 weeks of pregnancy, was due to an incompetent cervix.

"We now advise home [uterine contraction] monitoring between 18 and 30 weeks' gestation" after selective reduction of such pregnancies, he said at the meeting.

The other 45 pregnancies, involving from three to nine fetuses, were all successfully reduced to two fetuses and have resulted in healthy babies or are still ongoing.

In response to a question from the audience, Dr. Berkowitz explained that to keep the membranes over the internal os viable in the case of multiple fetuses, the fetus in the bottom sac is always left untouched during selective reduction. In general the fetuses selected for reduction are the ones that are easiest to reach. Genetic testing is not performed on multiple gestations resulting from infertility therapy, so a healthy fetus may be aborted while another with a congenital anomaly is left alone.

In response to another question, Dr. Berkowitz said he feels ambivalent about reduction of triplets because good data are lacking on the mortality and morbidity associated with triplet gestations when all three fetuses are healthy.

"We have done a number of them, but it is a grey area, and we tell that to patients. . . . We don't [reduce] twins to one. We are not in the abortion business; we deal in high-risk pregnancies. We reserve this procedure for legitimate medical indications. In our opinion, it is not medically indicated for twins, and we don't know about triplets," he said.

Dr. Berkowitz noted that selective termination is performed at his institution after 11-13 weeks' gestation because of the potential for spontaneous resorption of multiple fetuses before that time, the so-called disappearing twin phenomenon.

[From Ob.-Gyn. News, May 1-15, 1990]

SELECTIVE FETAL TERMINATION HELD SAFE, ETHICAL

PHILADELPHIA.—Selective reduction of multifetal pregnancies to improve the pregnancy outcome is an ethically justified option for women, and the procedure can be carried out safely with little risk to the remaining fetuses, say Dr. Ronald J. Wapner, of Jefferson Medical College, and his associates.

Selective reduction may be indicated to improve perinatal outcome and to increase the likelihood of birth of a term infant by reducing the number of fetuses in a multifetal pregnancy, to allow birth of a healthy infant without the birth of a coexisting fetus with a congenital abnormality, and to preserve a singleton pregnancy when a woman would otherwise have the entire pregnancy terminated, they say.

Selective reduction was carried out in 46 multifetal pregnancies using an ultrasound-

guided injection of potassium chloride into the fetal pericardial region. Injection was continued until ultrasound visualization of the heart had confirmed asystole for at least 2 minutes.

If other fetuses were to be injected (up to four in one session), they were identified and the procedure was repeated. The fetal heart was rescanned 30 minutes after the procedure, and if cardiac activity was identified in a previously injected fetus, the injection procedure was repeated the same day; reinjection was required in three cases. No prophylactic antibiotics or tocolytics were used, the investigators note.

The procedures were carried out in the first trimester, except when amniocentesis identified an abnormal karyotype or ultrasound revealed a structural anomaly. For second-trimester procedures, potassium chloride was injected directly into the fetal heart.

NO INFECTIONS, HEMORRHAGES

When a fetus with a cytogenetic or biochemical abnormality was injected, fetal blood, amniotic fluid, or both were analyzed for confirmation.

Selective reduction in the multifetal pregnancies left one set of triplets, 31 sets of twins, and two singletons. In another eight pregnancies, one fetus was terminated because of congenital abnormality. Despite extensive counseling, four other women had decided to terminate their entire twin pregnancy until they learned selective reduction was available; all four had healthy infants, Dr. Wapner and his associates say (*Lancet* 335:90-93, 1990.)

There were no infectious or hemorrhagic complications of coagulation disorders. One patient had vaginal bleeding 2 weeks after the procedure.

Among the 13 cases of reduction to a single fetus, one woman had a spontaneous abortion, as did one of the 32 women with a pregnancy reduced to twins. In the only pregnancy reduced to triplets, two of the babies died as a result of prematurity, and the third infant had an intracranial hemorrhage and is on mechanical ventilation. Of the 77 infants delivered, seven had a birth weight below the tenth percentile for singleton gestations, they note.

Dr. Wapner's associates in this study were Drs. George H. Davis, Anthony Johnson, Richard L. Fischer, Laird G. Jackson, and Frank A. Chervenak; Laurence B. McCullough, Ph.D.; and Vivian J. Weinblatt..

TRIBUTE TO MARIA BLAZ

HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize an outstanding citizen of the Eighth District of Virginia whose exemplary career in nursing at the George Washington University Medical Center demonstrates the vital and critical role nurses play in our health care system.

I want to join with Maria Blaz's colleagues and friends on the occasion of her retirement to pay tribute to her career of public service.

She has had a distinguished nursing career with 27 years of service at the George Washington Medical Center. I am sure she has had many patients, but certainly one of the most memorable was the President of the United

States. She was primary nurse to President Reagan when he was so seriously wounded in 1981. The Nation should be grateful to her for her steadfast care which helped him avoid complications from his critical wounds.

As the head nurse in surgery and cardiothoracic surgery, Maria has instructed hundreds of nurses and surgeons who credit her with teaching them to be good practitioners. Her unit has been praised for its high level of satisfaction among patients and physicians alike.

Ms. Blaz's colleagues admire her, and describe her as a nurse who is focused on performing procedures correctly, while making certain that her patients receive compassionate care.

I am proud to join her colleagues at the George Washington University Medical Center in expressing our appreciation for Ms. Blaz's dedicated service and to wish her a long and rewarding retirement. She is a credit to the nursing profession, and to medicine. I know she will continue her life's work of serving her community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PARTICIPANTS OF THE ODYSSEY OF THE MIND PROGRAM

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students who participated in this year's Odyssey of the Mind Program. I would also like to commend the parents, teachers, and other volunteers who donated their time and effort to help these students obtain such a high level of academic achievement.

The 1 million Odyssey of the Mind participants, ranging in age from kindergarten to graduate school, creatively solve complex problems using the teamwork approach.

The Odyssey began with students competing against their fellow schoolmates for the right to represent their institution in later State, regional, or provincial contests. These competitions culminated at the World Finals at the University of Tennessee. It included representatives from eight countries in addition to those from the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending each and every one of the students who participated in the Odyssey of the Mind Program. In particular, I would like to laud the accomplishments of those participants from my district in New Hampshire. They are; Chris Bassett, Alyssa Bennet, Kim Bush, Farah Bushashie, Abby Call, Mara D'Angelo, Stacey DeSorgo, Jeremy Dunn, Nathan Farrar, Jeff Frigon, Alan Frizzell, Christopher Graham, Erin Gumbel, Craig Halbmaier, Eddie Hubbard, Brian Irwin, Katie Irwin, Kevin Kistler, Matt LaFond, Cheryl Lebout, Mike Lynn, Katie Mazza, Anne McCourt, Beth Merchant, Kathy Newcomb, Matt Newcomb, Beth Newhall, Allison Nichols, Erin O'Reilly, Patrick O'Reilly, Martha Prizio, Joel St. Germain, Allison Schneider, Greg

Tullo, Andy Viopolow, Ben Waring, and Eleanor Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I need not remind my colleagues that America's children are America's future. It is unfortunate that so many times our Nation focuses on the faults of our youth and neglects students, like these, who are participating in truly worthwhile activities. A sound educational system must be at the top of our list of priorities if we are to remain the vanguard of the new world order. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of educational programs like Odyssey of the Mind, and in congratulating these remarkable young Americans.

H.R. 2938

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 2938, a bill to establish a teacher opportunity corps to encourage and enable paraprofessionals who are working as teachers' aides or assistants in schools, to become certified teachers.

The Teacher Opportunity Corps is modeled after the successful Federal Career Opportunities Program of the 1970's, and the New York State Opportunity Corps. Many States have, or are pursuing, such initiatives to offer classroom aides the opportunity to become certified teachers.

These committed individuals are working paraprofessionals who are frequently concentrated in schools that serve children with the greatest needs, but unfortunately, also suffer a shortage of full-time qualified teachers.

Many of these paraprofessionals working in inner-city schools are members of minorities and are therefore a logical source and ideal choice for minority and bilingual teachers.

Mr. Speaker, in New York City alone there are some 7,000 paraprofessionals, and an estimated 6,600 to 7,800 teacher vacancies in the public school system.

These paraprofessionals are experienced individuals who have had some college or graduate school courses, know the community, and are better equipped to cope with some of the distressing problems facing urban youth today.

The Teacher Opportunity Corps would encourage institutions of higher education to provide financial aid, and to offer special teacher education programs during after-school hours and summers for these individuals who work in targeted schools serving disadvantaged students.

Because most of these dedicated paraprofessionals face the additional challenges of pursuing their studies, working part- or full-time and fulfilling family obligations as well, H.R. 2938 would also provide funds to institutions to defray costs for child care.

Mr. Speaker, this act will cost \$50 million over a 4-year period. If we do not make this investment in our corps of teachers today, our students will not be prepared to face the demands of tomorrow's workplace and we shall have denied a generation of inner-city children

exposure to a host of role model teachers whose inspiration could very well have turned their lives around.

H.R. 2938

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF TEACHER OPPORTUNITY CORPS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART F—TEACHER OPPORTUNITY CORPS

"SEC. 581. PURPOSE.

"It is the purpose of this part to encourage institutions of higher education to offer educational programs and financial assistance that would enable paraprofessionals working in shortage area schools serving disadvantaged students to become certified teachers.

"SEC. 582. DEFINITIONS.

"For the purpose of this part—

"(1) the term 'certified teacher' means an individual who possesses a document certifying that the individual has met the requirements of a State for employment as a teacher in the public schools of that State;

"(2) the term 'shortage area' means an area the Secretary has designated as an area with a shortage of elementary and secondary school teachers, or in a designated subject area, under section 428(b)(4) of this Act;

"(3) the term 'chapter 1' means chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

"(4) the term 'paraprofessional' means an individual with, at least, a high school diploma or recognized equivalent who is employed in a preschool or elementary or secondary school under the supervision of a certified teacher to assist in providing instruction, which may include (but is not limited to) bilingual education, special education, and migrant education.

"SEC. 583. ALLOCATION AMONG STATES.

"From the sums appropriated for this part pursuant to section 502(f) for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allocate to any State an amount which bears as nearly as possible the same ratio to such sums as the allocation of funds under chapter 1 in that State to the total allocation of funds under chapter 1 in all States receiving grants under this part, except that no State grant shall be less than \$500,000 in any fiscal year.

"SEC. 584. AGREEMENTS.

"Each State receiving a grant authorized by this part shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary. Each such agreement shall include provisions designed to ensure that—

"(1) the State education agency or higher education agency will administer the program authorized by this part in the State;

"(2) the State education agency or higher education agency will use no more than 5 percent of the grant it receives to cover administrative expenses; and

"(3) the State education agency or higher education agency will keep such records and provide such information to the Secretary as may be required for fiscal audit and program evaluation, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary.

"SEC. 585. STATE GRANT APPLICATIONS.

"(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to the States to support programs at institutions of higher education that serve the purposes of this part.

"(b) SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS.—In order to receive a grant under this part, a

State shall submit an application at such time or times, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation. Such application shall set forth a program of activities for carrying out the purposes set forth in this part in such detail as will enable the Secretary to determine the degree to which such program will accomplish such purposes and such other policies, procedures, and assurances as the Secretary may require by regulation.

"SEC. 586. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR STATE GRANTS.

"(a) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—The following criteria shall apply to each State grant made under this part:

"(1) The grant shall assure the involvement of institutions of higher education and schools or school districts that are located in shortage areas.

"(2) The grant shall assure that all regular and developmental credit-bearing courses taken in educational programs offered under this part be fully creditable to a baccalaureate program leading to teacher certification.

"(3) The grant shall require that any paraprofessional who receives student financial assistance under this part enter into an agreement under which the paraprofessional shall—

"(A) within the 10-year period after completing the postsecondary education for which the assistance was provided, act as a paraprofessional in a shortage area school for a period of not less than one year for each year for which the assistance was received;

"(B) provide to the State evidence of compliance with subparagraph (A); and

"(C) repay all or part of the student financial assistance received under this part, plus interest and reasonable collection costs (if applicable), in the event that the paraprofessional fails to comply with the conditions of subparagraph (A), in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 557 and except in the circumstances provided in section 558.

"(4) The grant shall require that student financial assistance awarded for programs under this part be supplemental to other Federal and State assistance for which the student would otherwise qualify and not supplant such assistance.

"(5) The grant shall establish a system for the evaluation of the programs conducted.

"(b) DURATION OF GRANT.—Each grant under this part shall be for a term of no less than 5 years, subject to the availability of appropriations.

"(c) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under this part to any State may be used for—

"(1) providing student financial assistance to paraprofessionals to pay part or all of the costs of attendance (as determined under section 472, and including child care expenses as provided in paragraph (7) of such section) in programs of postsecondary education required for teacher certification;

"(2) supportive services for such paraprofessionals during participation in such programs;

"(3) [other?—to be supplied]."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 501 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (5);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(7) to encourage paraprofessionals working in shortage area schools with disadvantaged students to become certified teachers."

(2) Section 502 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) TEACHER OPPORTUNITY CORPS.—For part F, there are authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and such sums as may be necessary for the 4 succeeding fiscal years."

H.R. 2507 WILL SAVE LIVES

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today's debate on H.R. 2507, the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1991, centers on whether or not fetal tissue can be used for medical research without promoting abortion. Both sides agree that this research holds revolutionary promise for curing many diseases, including leukemia, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and diabetes. Opponents of this proposal argue that fetal tissue research will increase abortions. Mr. Speaker, this debate is not about promoting abortion, it is about allowing NIH to conduct vital medical research. I rise today in support of H.R. 2507 because I firmly believe that the current ban on fetal tissue research is groundless and is depriving our Nation from medical discoveries that will dramatically improve the lives of millions of Americans.

In 1988, President Reagan imposed a moratorium that prohibited the National Institutes of Health [NIH] from conducting fetal tissue transplantation research while the Human Fetal Tissue Transplantation Research Panel, which Reagan appointed, determined whether or not performing fetal tissue research was acceptable public policy. The Panel, which was composed of experts with both pro-choice and antiabortion positions, concluded that there were no ethical or scientific grounds for barring such research. They recommended lifting the moratorium as long as procedural safeguards were taken to ensure that fetal tissue research was not abused. President Bush has ignored the Panel's recommendation, and the moratorium has remained intact.

Provisions in H.R. 2507 would lift the ban on fetal tissue research. The bill also includes the procedural safeguards suggested by the Human Fetal Tissue Transplantation Research Panel. The provisions stipulate that to use fetal tissue for research, it must be documented that the decision to have an abortion was separate from the decision to donate fetal tissue. A woman cannot place restrictions regarding the identity of individuals who may be recipients of the fetal tissue, thereby prohibiting donor specific abortions to cure an ill family member or friend. Fetal tissue cannot be bought or sold, eliminating the profit motive for having an abortion. Last, to avoid a conflict of interest, medical personnel who perform an abortion are barred from involvement in the subsequent use of the tissue for transplants.

The potential medical advances from fetal tissue research have been undisputed

throughout this debate. Fetal tissue transplantation research could possibly cure birth defects, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, juvenile diabetes, leukemia, and epilepsy. I firmly believe that medical professionals should be able to use all the resources at their disposal to fight these diseases. Preventing fetal research effectively prevents the advancement of cures and treatments without changing the realities of the abortion debate. Abortions will occur whether or not we pass this legislation today, but only one vote today will improve our ability to help people afflicted with these life-threatening diseases. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2507.

SAME SONG, SHORTER VERSE: UNFAIR JAPANESE TRADE PRACTICES

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member has regularly taken the well to urge, cajole, harangue, reprimand, demand, and even threaten in order to move Japanese officials to give United States exports the fair and reasonable treatment that the billions and billions worth of Japanese cars, electronics, and other consumer goods receive in the United States. It seems every time some headway is made toward greater fairness in one area of trade, unreasonable and biased Japanese officials subject United States products to another creative barrier that hinders their export. The list is long: beef, citrus, rice, semiconductors, landing rights, lumber, zoning, and on and on ad nauseam.

Today this Member would like to focus on duties of 90 percent that are levied on corn imports that are not imported by entities licensed by the Japanese Government. Japan produces very little, if any, corn, and surprisingly, the Japanese Government does not even attempt to justify this duty as a means to protect their farmers. The purpose of the 90-percent duty is to protect licensed Japanese feed mills.

The United States Feed Grains Council estimates that United States corn sales to Japan would increase by 4 to 5 million metric tons [mmt] if the duty were removed.

This Member cannot imagine the outrage of the Japanese if the United States Government would require that all imports of Japanese cars and electronic goods be imported through a Government licensed, and essentially Government controlled, entity that could manipulate the price and availability of Japanese goods in order to meet its own objectives as in the common Japanese practice with many United States agricultural commodities. The United States trade deficit with Japan could be eliminated overnight if the United States Government decided to give Japanese goods the same treatment that United States beef, citrus, corn, and rice are given by the Japanese Government.

This Member is fed up with this double standard employed by the Japanese. The pa-

tiency of the Congress has run out with these continually recurring unfair trade practices. Japan, take note that the time is dangerously near when the American people will demand that the Congress take serious steps to further protect the trade interests of the United States against unfair Japanese practices.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE ANDREW JACKSON HIGGINS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to recognize a distinguished career in public service which has recently come to an end.

Judge Andrew Jackson Higgins retired from the Supreme Court of Missouri last month after having served nearly 30 years. His accomplishments during that time are worth noting, as they may serve as an example for future generations to emulate.

Judge Higgins' service began with many from his generation in defense of our country in World War II where he served with the Navy in the Pacific. On returning home to his native Platte City, Judge Higgins began practicing law. In a period of 12 years, Higgins served three terms as prosecuting attorney and one term as mayor of his hometown.

He moved on to become a judge of the sixth judicial circuit in 1960 and a commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1964. After 15 years as a commissioner, he received an appointment from Gov. Joseph P. Teasdale to the position of supreme court judge. Judge Higgins served in this position from 1979 through June of this year, and was the chief justice of the court from 1985 through 1987. Judge Higgins submitted his resignation June 21 at the official retirement age of 70 years.

Judge Higgins is a member of: the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ); Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Delta Theta Phi fraternities; the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Missouri Bar; and the American Bar Association. His other memberships include: the National Council of Juvenile and Family Judges, where he was chairman of their Appellate Judges Permanency Planning Training Project Advisory Committee; a consultant to the NCJFCJ Permanency Planning for Children Project; chairman of the Missouri Press-Bar Commission; and chairman of the Missouri Supreme Court Task Force on Permanency Planning for Abused and Neglected Children.

Judge Higgins awards include a great deal of recognition for his work to benefit abused and neglected children.

I use this statement to express my respect for Judge Higgins and to wish him the best in the days ahead.

[From the MoBar Bulletin, June 1991]

JUDGE HIGGINS ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT FROM SUPREME COURT

Judge Andrew Jackson Higgins, whose affiliation with the Supreme Court of Missouri lasted nearly 30 years, retired from the Court on June 21, his 70th birthday.

Judge Higgins' resignation came in recognition of the constitutionally-required retirement of all judges at the age of 70 years.

Born in Platte City, he was educated in that city's public schools before going on to receive his A.B. from Central College. He followed this with an LL.B. from Washington University. In addition, he was the recipient of an honorary LL.D. from Central Methodist College in 1982.

He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve in early 1942, and served on active duty with the Navy from May 1943 to July 1946, including service with the amphibious forces in the Pacific Theatre during World War II.

Admitted to the bar in 1948, he practiced law in Platte City until April 1, 1960. During that time, he served three terms as Platte County Prosecuting Attorney and one term as mayor of Platte City.

In 1960, he was appointed as a judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and was elected later that year to an unexpired term to end in January 1965. He resigned that post on June 29, 1964, to accept appointment as a commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He held that position until July 3, 1979, when Governor Joseph P. Teasdale appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court. He was retained in office at the 1980 general election for a term expiring December 31, 1992.

Judge Higgins served as chief justice of the state's highest court from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1987.

He is the recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award from Central Methodist College, and was elected to that institution's Board of Curators in 1977. He also served for four years as the national president of its alumni association.

In addition, Judge Higgins is a member of: the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ); Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Delta Theta Phi fraternities; the Veterans of Foreign Wars; The Missouri Bar; and the American Bar Association. He also served as a member of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; as chairman of that organization's Appellate Judges Permanency Planning Training Project Advisory Committee; a consultant to the NCJFCJ Permanency Planning for Children Project; chairman of the Missouri Press-Bar Commission; and chairman of the Missouri Supreme Court Task Force on Permanency Planning for Abused and Neglected Children.

Judge Higgins' work on behalf of abused and neglected children has earned him many other awards and recognition from various child advocacy groups.

He and his wife, the former Laura Jo-an Brown of St. Louis, have two daughters.

FORUM ON THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO FTA, DISCOURAGED AND DELAYED

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress recent efforts to organize a forum in Mexico City on the subject of the United States-Mexico Free-Trade Agreement [FTA]. The forum is designed to provide Mexican political, labor, environmental, and business leaders with their first opportunity to express their views on the FTA and to engage in a dialog with the Amer-

ican legislators who will assess and vote on the agreement in the United States. This meeting has been delayed three times, allegedly because of efforts by Mexican and United States officials to scuttle it.

Initially, the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittees on Western Hemisphere Affairs and International Economic and Trade Policy were to sponsor this forum. However, after much haggling over the scheduled date and consistent pressure from the United States Embassy in Mexico as well as from officials in the Mexican Government, Congressman Gejdenson finally gave up in frustration. The date was changed a number of times and finally the weekend of Mexican Independence Day was selected: It seems that Mexico City essentially shuts down during this holiday.

Regardless of how Members of Congress feel individually about the United States-Mexico FTA, we should be able to agree that open and comprehensive discussion of this pact in both the United States and Mexico is absolutely requisite. After all, the Salinas government, like the Bush administration, needs to know what its people think of this historic trade initiative. The Mexico City forum to which I refer here would provide just such a frank examination of the proposed agreement.

So, why, we must ask, have our own Embassy and the Mexican Government demonstrated such dogged resistance to this event? We are left only to speculate as to whether the Bush and Salinas administrations have something to hide when it comes to the terms of the FTA.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
MANVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Manville Fire Department in celebrating their 100th anniversary.

For 100 years the village of Manville has been fortunate enough to have a volunteer fire department.

In 1891, a major fire on Winter and Church Streets convinced the village that there was a need for a full firefighting force. Former fire chief Henri E. Fortier's memoirs offered details of the St. James Church fire of 1919, the hurricane of 1938, and the 1955 fire.

The heroics of the men and women who offered their time to volunteer deserve to be acknowledged. A church service begins the 100-year celebration on June 9. A small parade will follow from the church to St. James Cemetery, proceeding to the Manville Sportsmen's Club.

The celebration for the Manville residents will continue with a field day weekend from August 10 through August 12, including softball games, craft fair, flea market, food, and much more.

This celebration is to let the community know that they are an all-volunteer fire department which needs the public's full-time support and appreciation, not only when there is an emergency. These volunteers do not see

this as a job, but a commitment to the well-being of the citizens of Manville.

It is with great pleasure that I salute the Manville Fire Department, its former firefighters, and the entire village of Manville. I extend my best wishes to the volunteers for many successful years to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
CAHOKIA HIGH SCHOOL ART
PROGRAM

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the outstanding work being done in the classrooms of Cahokia High School.

I am particularly proud of the recent accomplishments of the art department, under the direction of Robert McGuire. For the past 2 years students from this program have won first place in the Congressional Arts Causus competition in my southern Illinois district. The annual contest involves hundreds of students from schools large and small all across my district, and Cahokia is proving itself a creative force to be reckoned with.

In 1990, a young man named Jimmy Elmore won the competition, and this year the grand prize was captured by Jeff Valdejo. Both of these Cahokia High School students expressed their view of the world in a distinct way which caught the eye of the judges. They possess particular gifts to see things others may not, or in a way no one else does, and are then able to translate that vision into something tangible. That kind of imagination is a priceless quality we should encourage our youth to display.

And I'm pleased to note there is an instructor doing just that. Robert McGuire lets his students express themselves, choosing the medium in which they desire to work, then helps them unearth and polish the gem of an idea they are trying to express. Art is not easy, for those of us who struggle to draw a straight line it seems impossible, but Robert is just as dedicated to his students who see art as a puzzle as he is to those who show great natural ability. He understands there is artistic light in each of us and does his best to make it come alive.

In this modern world, where machines think for us and foreign lands are a satellite dish away, we need more of what Cahokia High School is doing. We must have an outlet for expressing our inner feelings, hopes, dreams, and honest views of the world around us. I am proud to see this goal being fostered at a school in my district, and wish the students, faculty, and administration continued success in their efforts to keep us thinking about the world in which we live.

A TRIBUTE TO HUBERT H.
HUMPHREY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the Minnesota delegation in a belated tribute to Hubert H. Humphrey on the 80th anniversary of his birth. To commemorate his service to the Nation as mayor of Minneapolis, U.S. Senator, and Vice President under Lyndon B. Johnson, the Postal Service issued a stamp with his portrait on June 3, 1991, as part of its Great American series.

I have long admired the strength of Hubert Humphrey's convictions, particularly in the face of constituent pressures. One outstanding example came at the 1948 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia where he urged the adoption of a strong civil rights plank in the party's platform. Such a stand would have alienated many southern Democrats and might have caused an irreconcilable split in the party. Not only was his own political future on the line, but also President Harry Truman's chance for re-election. Truman's subsequent victory not only vindicated Hubert Humphrey but paved the way for his many future triumphs.

Humphrey's later career in the Senate and the Vice Presidency was marked by similar feats of political courage. He once remarked that "the people of America want imagination and determination and commitment. They want action." In his first 15 years in the Senate, Humphrey was one of its most active members, having introduced over a thousand bills and resolutions. He championed a wide variety of social welfare, civil rights, tax reform, and prolabor legislation. The first bill he introduced was a plan to establish a medical care program for the elderly, which was finally enacted as Medicare in 1965. In foreign affairs, he was a leading advocate of disarmament and the distribution of surplus food to poverty-stricken nations.

But Humphrey's greatest work is not tied to a single piece of legislation or a particular view he held on a controversial issue. Rather, his fame rests on his unique ability to look at the American condition in its entirety. Not only was he able to observe with an impartial eye our past achievements, but he could also see what we had left to accomplish in terms of our rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. He once wrote that America "will be remembered, not for the power of our weapons, but for the power of our compassion, our dedication to human welfare." In remembering Senator Humphrey on what would have been his 80th birthday, let us be inspired by his courage and wisdom.

NATIONAL PROPANE SAFETY
WEEK

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that for over 70 years, the propane gas industry has been making significant contributions to American life with remarkable degrees of dependability, efficiency, and above all, safety.

To highlight the industry's sincere concern with safety, the National Propane Gas Association will be sponsoring National Propane Safety Week from August 26-30, 1991. The Safety Awareness Week will include safety demonstrations and antitampering messages, as well as helpful tips on winterizing propane gas grills, how to prepare for the winter heating season, what to do if a homeowner smells gas, and how to handle a pilot light that won't light.

All across the country, manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors regularly help in educating the over 60 million consumers of propane on the safe use of the gas which they use to heat their homes and barns, dry their crops, and fuel their vehicles and machinery. National Propane Safety Week will play an important role in reinforcing the safety education of those who already have access to this pertinent information, as well as in making it available to those who do not.

A home safety audit called the Gas Check Program is another initiative strongly recommended by the Gas Association throughout the Safety Awareness Week. This program stresses consumer education, and after a thorough examination of a homeowner's gas system by a service technician, offers advice on safe and efficient methods of operation of propane appliances. This kind of attention to the safety needs of consumers should not go unrecognized or unappreciated.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to stress my support for all of the propane dealers in my district who put safety first, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I would also like to personally commend the National Propane Gas Association and its constituent dealers on their efforts to promote public awareness about propane safety issues through their sponsorship of and participation in National Propane Safety Week.

RELIEF FROM IRS RULING FOR
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide relief from an IRS ruling which discriminates against a group of Federal employees. This bill will ensure that tax treatment, which was afforded to certain Federal employees stationed overseas during tax years 1986 and 1987, will be extended

retroactively to a group of Federal employees, also living overseas at that time, who were presumably forgotten by the Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

This bill, which was introduced last year as H.R. 5485 by my good friend Bill Frenzel, would provide transitional relief for approximately 75 Federal employees who took a deduction for mortgage interest and real estate taxes for tax years 1986 and 1987. It would also allow those who paid the tax for those years to file for a refund based on the new rule. This measure would invalidate all closing agreements reached with the IRS—on audit—regarding this question. Any interest and penalties paid or incurred would be relieved.

Why is this legislation necessary to address the grievances of a few Federal employees? Fairness, plain and simple. The IRS effectively penalized this group of Federal employees because Congress inadvertently overlooked them in the 1986 Tax Reform Act. It is our responsibility to ensure fair treatment is given. And we can do that most effectively by ensuring this group is afforded the same tax treatment, retroactively, that their colleagues received who served abroad with them during the time in question.

As background, until 1983, Federal employees on assignment outside the United States who received housing allowances and purchased residences, were allowed to deduct mortgage interest and real estate taxes associated with these mortgages. These employees were from a number of agencies, including the Departments of State, Commerce, Treasury—Customs and IRS—Justice—Immigration and Naturalization Service—Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—and Agriculture—Fish and Wildlife Service.

In 1983, the IRS revoked its longstanding position on the tax-free parsonage allowance. In Revenue Rule 83-3, it held that section 265(a)(1) precluded not only deductions incurred in the production of income, but also where the exempt income was earmarked for a specific purpose and otherwise deductible expenses were incurred in carrying out that purpose. The IRS had previously held that section 265(a)(1) did not preclude Federal employees overseas from taking the deduction in question, presumably because section 265(a)(1) was intended to deny deductions incurred in the production of income.

The controversy and confusion occasioned by this reversal resulted in the IRS announcing that its new position would be applied prospectively beginning January 1, 1985, with respect to ministers and would be applied with respect to members of the uniformed services beginning January 1, 1987. The IRS did not provide any guidance for other Federal employees.

Finally, in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Congress codified IRS policy on section 265. Congress added a provision, however, that in effect allowed ministers and members of the uniformed services, as well as employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOA] and the Public Health Services [PHS], to still deduct the mortgage interest and real estate taxes on their residences.

In reviewing this course of events with my colleagues, no one has intimated that they intended to exclude Foreign Service or Customs

employees, for example, from this provision. The fact is, those employees not included were merely overlooked when the legislation was drafted.

In reviewing the circumstances of these Federal employees, it is important to note that they relied upon existing practice and on the guidance provided in the Housing Handbook issued by American Embassies in the countries where they were assigned. In fact, the IRS representative assigned to the United States Embassy in Canada took the deductions himself and advised the employees accordingly. If there was confusion between the IRS and its representative in Canada on the rule, it stands to reason that those soliciting the representative's advice and relying on the Housing Handbook, which he had approved, should not be penalized.

It was not until August 12, 1987, that the IRS representative in Ottawa even requested guidance from the International Chief Counsel at IRS on this issue. Finally, on October 5, 1987, the International Associate Chief Counsel responded in a memo that deductions were precluded for these employees. It was not until March 4, 1988, after the close of the 1987 tax year, that the IRS representative in Ottawa provided a copy of this memo to the Embassy staff director, who, in turn, circulated it immediately.

On the question of fairness, I would like to add for the record that when Congress codified the IRS 1983 ruling, there was no policy rationale for the discriminatory treatment in the language. The ruling allowed NOA and PHS employees favorable treatment but denied it to Customs, Foreign Service Officers and others. Historically, all these employees had enjoyed the same treatment. It appears that Congress was careless in its exclusion of some Federal employees from this ruling.

Ironically, if one of the affected employees had taken a home equity loan on a house owned in the United States and had used the proceeds to purchase a second home overseas, he would have been able to deduct the entire amount of interest. While it can be argued that the entire rule should be changed for equity and policy reasons, we seek only transitional relief through this bill.

These circumstances demand an equitable resolution and I believe this bill offers one. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this measure.

HR 3087, THE U.S. ESTATE TAXATION OF NONRESIDENT ALIEN STAFF OF THE WORLD BANK AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Internal Revenue Code imposes estate taxation on the worldwide assets of U.S. citizens and persons "resident" (domiciled) in the United States, whether they hold a permanent resident visa or some other visa. It also imposes estate taxation on the U.S. assets (U.S. realty,

tangible personalty located in the United States, debt and equity investments in U.S. companies, but not life insurance payments, international organization pensions, and most bank accounts) of nonresidents who are not citizens.

The Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 [TAMRA]—enacted November 1988—now severely and unduly burdens certain international organization staff and the organizations themselves. About 80 percent of the Bank's staff are not U.S. citizens.

The Bank is required by the charter its member governments have agreed to, to recruit staff "on as wide a geographical basis as possible," subject to quality criteria, to assure that the Bank maintains a staff with broad experience and perspective essential to the Bank's mission. The staff of the Bank who are neither U.S. citizens nor permanent resident aliens are brought to the United States to pursue the Bank's international purposes. Non-U.S. staff members who are brought to the United States for Bank employment will sometimes be considered resident (domiciled) here for U.S. estate tax purposes, even though U.S. immigration law generally does not permit survivors to remain in the United States after the death of the staff member. Because the existence of U.S. domicile cannot be determined with certainty before death, planning cannot adequately take account of this crucial factor. The burden of U.S. estate taxation will definitely deter able persons from joining and remaining a part of the Bank's staff.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

The problems created, *inter alia*, by TAMRA are:

First, the disallowance of the estate tax marital deduction for estates of resident decedents where the surviving spouse is not a U.S. citizen;

Second, the inclusion of the full value of jointly held property in the decedent's estate where the surviving spouse is not a U.S. citizen (unless the estate proves the spouse's money was used to purchase the property); and

Third, the application of the tax rates applicable to U.S. citizens and residents to nonresidents, while retaining the \$13,000 unified credit (offsets tax on \$60,000) at the pre-TAMRA level.

The principal source of survivors' financial support in most cases will be the spouse's pension paid by the Bank which, where the marital deduction is not available, will be currently taxed at its full actuarial value. Heavy taxes, immediately payable, are generated by this noncash, nontransferable asset valued at a high notional value. Further, where the use of the surviving spouse's money cannot be shown, the full appreciated net value of family residence, also a noncash asset, will likewise be taxed. For nonresidents (where a credit offsetting only \$60,000 is allowed, as compared to a credit offsetting \$600,000 for U.S. citizens and "residents"), these rates begin at 26 percent and may go up to 55 percent (the pre-TAMRA rates began at 6 percent going up to 30 percent). For "residents" and U.S. citizens, rates begin at 37 percent going up to 55 percent.

Estate tax legislation enacted since TAMRA has not remedied or materially improved the

situation. Qualified domestic trusts [QDT's], which provide a vehicle for deferring estate taxes where the spouse is not a U.S. citizen, are most useful for large estates having ample liquid assets. They are cumbersome and expensive for the typical estate of a Bank staff member, where the principal assets are illiquid, that is, the family residence and the pension. Deferred estate taxes may be forgiven where the surviving spouse becomes a U.S. citizen, but realistically, many surviving spouses of expatriate Bank staff will have no opportunity to become U.S. citizens. Moreover, to condition fair treatment of a spouse present in the United States by reason of the decedent's Bank employment on a change of citizenship would be gravely inimical to the international character of the organization.

The special treatment given jointly held property paid for between 1982 and 1988 also does not materially improve matters. It complicates the law, and since it presumes that 100 percent of the property is taxable absent proof that the survivor paid for it, and it places an unrealistic premium on recordkeeping for the ordinary household.

ACTION PROPOSED

The Bank proposes that the extra burdens imposed by TAMRA be removed by returning to pre-TAMRA provisions. The attached bill would restore the principal elements of the pre-TAMRA estate tax to non-U.S. staff whose presence in the United States rests on their status as international organization employees. The changes would apply to full-time Bank and other international organization employees who are neither U.S. citizens nor holders of permanent resident alien status. The proposal is intended to apply to the estate of every such decedent who held a G-4—international organization employee—visa on the date of death, whether or not the decedent was actually physically present in the United States when he died. The proposal would:

First, restore the marital deduction for such decedents who are resident—domiciled—in the United States regardless of the spouse's citizenship;

Second, restore the rule that 50 percent of jointly held property is includable in the decedent's estate, regardless of the spouse's citizenship and the source of payment for the property; and

Third, restore the pre-TAMRA estate tax rates applied to employees who are nonresident noncitizens.

LABOR LAW REFORM—WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY: TIME FOR A NEW FOCUS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in my ongoing effort to make the case for the need to reform the Nation's labor laws, I want to focus attention today on the Nation's health and safety laws.

Today, these laws are less effective than they should be in protecting workers from job-site hazards. They also require too many bu-

reaucratic burdens of America's small businesses and industries. Like many of the Nation's other major labor laws, the major health and safety laws have their roots in the early part of the century.

The first Federal law regulating worker health and safety was enacted in 1910 to protect miners. The law was built upon in the 1952 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, which increased the authority of mine inspectors to enforce steps designed to prevent major disasters. In 1969, the law was substantially expanded through the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act to establish minimum health and safety standards for miners.

In 1977, the original act was expanded through enactment of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act [MSHA], increasing all mining safety and health standards while establishing mandatory inspection schedules.

For health and safety protections outside the mining industry, the Walsh-Healy Act and McNamara-O'Hara Act were enacted in 1935 to establish the first Federal standards.

The acts were amended in 1970 with enactment of the Occupational Safety and Health Act [OSHA]. The intent of this comprehensive legislation was to create a balanced process of enforcement of safety and health laws on the one hand and education and consultation in complying with the law on the other. The act was also intended to bring greater coherence to the growth of other State and Federal laws and regulations regarding worker health and safety.

IMPEDIMENTS TO COMPETITIVENESS

Problems with the Nation's health and safety laws are due, in part, by the fact that they were enacted as a result of individual accidents or events, in the case of MSHA, or in response to the politics of the moment, in the case of OSHA. Problems also exist due to the growing overlap of Federal, State, and local laws guiding workplace health and safety.

FOCUS ON ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES OVER EDUCATION

OSHA suffers from a perceived imbalance in its mixed mission of part enforcement, part education and consultation. The emphasis under OSHA has clearly shifted to enforcement and to issuing numerous detailed regulations, while congressional focus is limited to increasing OSHA penalties and adding inspectors. Far less focus is maintained on promoting compliance through education and consultation.

Recent changes to OSHA and MSHA, such as the increase in maximum penalties put into law in 1990, appear motivated as much by Federal budgetary concerns as by broader interest in reforming worker safety laws. Similarly, proving compliance with OSHA standards has become increasingly burdensome on employers, without improving compliance. The trend appears to be to improve compliance with safety standards through increased attention to penalties and filing requirements under OSHA and MSHA, rather than through other means.

Because OSHA enforcement resources are limited to roughly 1,000 inspectors, regular inspections of 3.6 million worksites nationwide will likely never occur. Therefore, greater emphasis must be given to education and consultation, the other half of the OSHA mission.

Reduced paperwork and improved cooperation with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration would improve employer cooperation in meeting workplace safety standards.

DUPLICATION OF OSHA REGULATIONS

An overlap of other Federal and State laws—primarily those administered by the Environmental Protection Agency—duplicate OSHA regulations. And because OSHA was given the enormous task of regulating working conditions in a wide range of industries—as opposed to MSHA, which is more narrowly focused—it has suffered from an ineffective system of targeting resources.

Other problems exist with the Nation's health and safety laws. In order to review such problems in the context of restoring America's competitiveness and improving the working conditions of the Nation's laborers, a bipartisan commission should be established.

Congress has been ineffective in addressing the decline of America's competitiveness where it is related to labor laws. As the Nation's workplaces become more advanced, the health and safety laws which govern those workplaces must keep pace. Establishment of a commission dedicated to advancing the collective interests of workers and businesses is the best approach to update the laws.

DISTRESSING SITUATION IN CYPRUS

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, as a part of his tour of Greece and Turkey, President Bush attempted to address the distressing situation in Cyprus. The situation in Cyprus is one about which we all should be keenly aware and seriously concerned. The President declared that he wanted to help resolve the wide divisions there as soon as possible. I commend the President for his statement.

The persisting division of Cyprus is a situation that the world has tolerated for far too long. Divided since 1974, Cyprus continues to suffer from ethnic divisions that result in internal tensions and the denial of civil freedoms that should be taken for granted. The events of 1974 led to the violent separation of one island into, in effect, two nations.

This division should concern us immensely. First, the instability of Cyprus has severely disrupted the lives of nearly all Cypriots and, over time, has caused a massive dislocation of the native population. This unrest has resulted in human hardships that the people of Cyprus cannot tolerate and compassionate nations cannot ignore. Restrictions on the right to travel, and to associate, and the censure of demonstrations for civil liberties are but a few of the many reasons the separate communities must be rejoined.

Second, the problems in Cyprus affect relations between Greece and Turkey, two of our NATO allies. While the events of Eastern Europe are truly encouraging, it is still in our best interest that our NATO partners remain on good terms with one another. The historical animosity between these two great nations

can only be exacerbated by the conflict in Cyprus, and their relations can only stand to be improved by a Cyprus solution. Moreover, the situation in Cyprus has long complicated our dealings with leaders in Athens and Ankara, and the resolution of hostilities in Cyprus could only improve our standing with our allies.

Third, the maintenance of a U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus is a financial burden that our Nation helps shoulder. Ever since hostilities broke out in 1964, the United Nations has maintained a large peacekeeping force of several thousand people and, without a substantial breakthrough in Greek Cypriot-Turkish Cypriot relations, they are likely to remain there. These forces are costly to maintain, so much so that one country, Sweden, has withdrawn most of their troops because of financial constraints. The lack of resolution of the Cyprus problem and the nonimplementation of U.N. resolutions in Cyprus undermine the peacekeeping and peacemaking force of the United Nations.

Unfortunately, while there have been many efforts to make Cyprus whole again, the successes have been too few. Although negotiations are currently at an impasse, the United States should actively encourage the removal of the barriers that currently impede the negotiating process. By supplementing the U.N. efforts, we can communicate our dismay and concern that these divisions still exist, and stress the need for both sides to take conclusive steps toward reuniting their divided country. On numerous occasions, President Bush has stated that current conditions in Cyprus are unacceptable. We should reconfirm our support and commitment to a peaceful, unified Cyprus. Negotiations are the catalyst for relieving tensions. We should support such thoughtful measures to foster a meaningful dialog between the two groups, on all levels, and encourage ties that could result in peaceful interaction. With the opportunity to work peaceably together, without the threat of external military intervention, the citizens of Cyprus can be united.

The situation in Cyprus is one that has gone on long enough. I urge my colleagues to work with the administration to do all that we can do to foster improved relations within Cyprus and encourage meaningful and conclusive negotiations.

DR. ROGER REVELLE WILL BE
MISSED

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of America's greatest scientists, Roger Revelle. Dr. Revelle passed away on July 15, 1991, and will be sorely missed by many. He leaves behind a legacy of scientific and community achievement.

Roger Revelle began his career as an oceanographer at the Scripps Institute in La Jolla, CA. While there, he conducted research that laid the groundwork for later studies of global warming and plate tectonics. "In a real

sense, I am sort of the granddaddy of the greenhouse effect," Revelle said last year. Revelle served as the director of Scripps Institute from 1951 to 1964.

It was Roger Revelle that decided that a university was needed in San Diego, and set out to establish UCSD. After his dream became a reality, he served as the first dean of science and engineering for the campus, and later served as dean of research. In 1965, the board of regents named the first of UCSD's colleges for Revelle.

From 1961 to 1963, Revelle took a leave of absence from UCSD, to serve as science adviser to then Secretary of Interior, Stewart Udall.

In 1964, Revelle served as the founding director of Harvard University's Center for Population and Development Studies, concentrating on organizing an international response to starvation and overpopulation.

In 1987, Revelle was elected to the National Academy of Science, serving on its council from 1961 to 1964 and again from 1974 to 1977. He was awarded the academy's Agassiz Medal for outstanding achievement in oceanography in 1963. Revelle was awarded the order of Sotata-I-Imtiaz in 1964 by the President of Pakistan for conspicuously distinguished work in science. And in 1990, he received the National medal of Science from President Bush.

Besides his love of education, Roger Revelle was active in the San Diego community. He served as chairman of the La Jolla Town Council; was on the board of the Theater Arts Foundation of San Diego County, the advisory board of the Musical Arts Society and the board of Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation; and he was a trustee of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts and the International Foundation for Science.

With the passing of Roger Revelle, the world has lost one of its greatest scientists, and San Diego has lost a great friend.

SOLDIER VISITS PEN PALS

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, the support of the American people was an integral part of our Nation's success in Operation Desert Storm. Concerned citizens, friends and family members of those serving in the Persian Gulf sent care packages and millions of postcards and letters to their loved ones. Many developed special friendships through this correspondence. Some even fell in love. Regardless of the outcome, the men and women who served in Saudi Arabia have repeatedly expressed their appreciation for the outpouring of care and concern for them during this trying time.

One such soldier, Maj. Doug Pettit of the Marine Corps Reserve was so grateful for his pen pals during Operation Desert Storm that he recently made a special effort to meet them in person. After seeing his name and address on a news broadcast this past November, Inez

Davis, 75, and her next door neighbor and good friend, Ruth Dobbs, 53, began corresponding with Major Pettit from their hometown of Saltillo, MS. Mrs. Davis' son, John O. Davis of Austell, GA, told me of this wonderful story that I am pleased to share with my distinguished colleagues today.

After exchanging letters for several months, Major Pettit phoned Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Dobbs to say he would like to meet his "Mississippi girlfriends." The 18-year Marine Corps veteran is a native of San Diego, CA, and is now working the west coast as a commercial sales representative for Fitness Systems. He was to be in the area to attend the 98th birthday celebration of his grandfather. Other Mississippi relatives will bring him back to the State every 2 years for family reunions.

Major Pettit arrived in full military dress, clutching a thick picture album. After a warm welcome from Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dobbs and other members of the community, he was treated to a traditional Southern meal—fried chicken and biscuits.

Major Pettit spent a 3-hour visit with his new friends. During that time, he shared with them photographs of his tour in Saudi Arabia. Three pages were left blank, to be filled with images of his new Saltillo family.

Mr. Speaker, it is stories such as this that make us proud of the American people. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Dobbs helped to make Major Pettit's tour of duty in the Persian Gulf a little brighter. And, each made a new friend in the process. Now, that's a happy ending.

IN FAVOR OF NOTCH LEGISLATION

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to finally correct a great inequity that has been neglected for far too long. In 1977, due to an adjustment in benefit rates, people born between 1917 and 1926 were inadvertently allocated less Social Security than those born before and after them. Congress has recognized this problem for 14 years. Many of us on both sides of the aisle have advocated solutions to end this injustice and every year the bottom line is that Congress is unwilling to spend the money necessary to correct a mistake that millions of Americans have been paying for years. After all the years that older Americans worked to make this country strong and prosperous, we owe it to them to do all we can to see that they are fairly compensated in their retirement.

Over the years I have received hundreds of calls and letters from New Mexicans asking me to help them restore benefits that are unjustly denied them. I am tired of explaining to them that Congress is unwilling to do anything to correct this situation. We all have a responsibility to our constituents who are affected by this problem to find an equitable solution. I believe that Congressman ROYBAL's bill, H.R. 917, offers us the opportunity to adequately compensate victims of the Notch inequity without crippling the Social Security System.

We cannot continue to discriminate against Americans born between 1917 and 1926. We

don't tolerate discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or gender; why should we allow it on the basis of birth date? We cannot continue to delay action on this matter any longer. It is time to stop making excuses and finally deal with this issue. I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of H.R. 917. Don't let another year go by without a solution to the Notch problem.

LEGISLATION TO CONDITION ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, The Bush administration proposed today the sale of high-technology bombs and missiles worth \$365 million to Saudi Arabia. This announcement comes a couple months after President Bush called for restrictions on arms sales to the Middle East and a couple weeks after Congress passed legislation to place a moratorium on arms sales to the region.

In my opinion, the American people have done enough for Saudi Arabia. We fought a war to protect their assets and payed a high price for the help we gave them monetarily and through the loss of American lives. Yet, despite our generosity, Saudi governmental agencies and Saudi royal princes have ripped off enough American companies to pay for the war a couple times over and have left no recourse to those companies to negotiate or arbitrate settlements over disputes.

Saudi business practices are a travesty. Before we do one more thing for Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia should be forced to develop commercial laws and regulations that correspond more closely to recognized international laws. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I introduced legislation today to condition arms sales to Saudi Arabia on Saudi Arabia's willingness to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States that would protect American firms and people doing business with any Saudi governmental agency or any member of the Saudi royal family.

The United States and Saudi Arabia are major trading partners with two-way trade valued at over \$14 billion in 1990. During the past 15 years, Saudi Arabia has made great strides in economic and infrastructure development and has become the world's largest oil exporting nation.

At the same time, American firms have a long history of involvement in Saudi Arabia. They participated in the development of Saudi Arabia's oil and petrochemical sectors, helped build the military and civilian infrastructure and have entered into joint ventures with public and private Saudi entities to foster the industrial development of the country.

Unfortunately, a number of American firms have been unable to collect payment for work performed in Saudi Arabia and have asked their representatives in Congress for assistance. The firms believe that the legal environment in Saudi Arabia puts a foreign firm at a great disadvantage in resolving payment or contract disputes.

Although Saudi Arabia is the 19th largest export market for American products and ranks eleventh as a supplier to the United States, there are no treaties or agreements between the countries governing such matters as enforcement of contracts, court awards and the use of international arbitration.

The lack of these internationally accepted practices in Saudi Arabia have caused American firms to suffer financial losses. Take for example a small company in my district, Bucheit International.

Ten years ago, Bucheit built a shopping mall in Riyadh for Prince Mishaal bin Abdulaziz, a brother of King Faud. Today the mall operates at full capacity, yet Prince Mishaal still owes Bucheit \$11.6 million. During construction of the mall, the prince ripped Bucheit off at every turn, practically bankrupting the small firm. He actually used his connections with the royal family to change building codes which, in effect, were new laws to force Bucheit to do additional work on the mall.

In addition, the prince (1) held the head of the company captive in his palace until he agreed to install 220-volt outlets in each shop not agreed on in the contract at Bucheit's expense; (2) held 15 Bucheit workers hostage and refused to release them unless Bucheit agreed to finance additional work done on the project due to delays caused by the prince's failure to meet contract obligations; (3) fraudulently called on a \$1.3 million letter of credit that Bucheit had put up to guarantee the project's completion; and (4) blocked removal of Bucheit's equipment and records from Saudi Arabia.

When Bucheit sought relief from our Commerce Department, Commerce Department officials spoke to Prince Mishaal's representatives and were literally told to go to hell. Those officials were actually informed that Prince Mishaal would invite international legal proceedings because he could outspend Bucheit 10 to 1 in legal fees.

A few months ago, Saudi Arabian embassy officials seemed willing to mediate the claim, but have done nothing but stall with the excuse that they are waiting for some package containing a directive from Riyadh. Bucheit has brought down its claim, hoping to get the matter resolved once and for all, but the embassy continues to treat this case like a small thorn in its side.

Recently, Bucheit International presented me with an affidavit in which Mr. Bucheit, the head of the company, swears that during a meeting at the Saudi Embassy, he was informed that he would not get any contracts in the Persian Gulf countries because of the commotion he is causing in the United States with his claim. In addition, the affidavit goes on to relate that one of his representatives was told that harm would come to Mr. Bucheit if he attempted to obtain work in the Gulf.

Congress should take steps to protect American businesses, especially small businesses, from nefarious Saudi business practices. Conditioning arms sales on Saudi willingness to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States so that American firms have some recourse when contract disputes arise is a good way to get started. It is time for Congress to take action and show Saudi Arabia

that it will not put up with its foul treatment of American businesses anymore. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

THE 201ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
U.S. COAST GUARD

HON. FREDERICK S. UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, I was pleased to join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in voting in favor of the reauthorization for the U.S. Coast Guard. As Congressman for the Fourth District of Michigan and for the city of Grand Haven, I take added pleasure in recognizing the 201st anniversary of the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard and Grand Haven have enjoyed a special relationship for over a century which has grown stronger with each passing year. The Coast Guard's staunch commitment to serving the people of Grand Haven and our other nearby Lake Michigan coastal areas is well-known and deeply appreciated. In rain or shine, rough seas, or calm, the Grand Haven Coast Guard post has always gone above and beyond the call of duty in protecting the citizens of western Michigan.

The Coast Guard has enjoyed a long and proud history. What began in Grand Haven in the 1870's as a small lifesaving outpost comprised of volunteers has grown into a permanent station manned by professional and dedicated service personnel. For over 75 years, Grand Haven has served as district headquarters with distinction and honor. But most important, Grand Haven residents and Coast Guard families and personnel have forged a close friendship. The legacy and feeling of mutual pride and respect is best captured in the designation of Grand Haven as "Coast Guard City U.S.A."

I am happy to offer my congratulations on the celebration of over 200 years of topnotch service. Throughout its history, the Coast Guard has always lived up to the motto of *Semper Paratus*—always ready. As it moves into its third century of service, I am confident the Coast Guard will continue its record of daring and dedicated service to our community and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF ISAAC
BASHEVIS SINGER

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the life of Isaac Bashevis Singer, who died at the age of 87 last week.

Though Mr. Singer wrote in Yiddish, his universal message in his short stories, novels, memoirs, and children's books was translated for a large international audience. His Nobel Prize in Literature testifies to the profound effect he had on his readers.

Mr. Singer wrote of his life in pre-war Poland and of his experiences as a young immigrant to the land of freedom. He came to the United States, and settled on New York's Upper West Side. His writing captured slices of Jewish life which are vanishing in Europe, but which are preserved in New York, thanks in part to intellectuals like Singer. Stories such as "Yentl, The Yeshiva Boy," and "Enemies, A Love Story," both later put on the American screen, exemplify how he made his wisdom accessible to everyone.

The world is indebted to Isaac Bashevis Singer. He has helped to keep alive the common language of the Jewish people and he has bestowed upon us all a rich literature that we can both learn from and enjoy. We are all better off for his life and suffer a great loss in his death. His readers around the world, and particularly those of us in New York, will miss him.

MICHAEL KARPINSKI RETIRES
AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE TO
COMPANY AND COMMUNITY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the quality of life in New York's 24th District, like that of other districts across this country, is enhanced by countless men and women who, without fanfare or notoriety, give of themselves in their communities.

One of these heroes—and that's what I call them—in the 24th District is Michael Karpinski, who this month retired after many years of service to Northern Indiana Brass Co. [NIBCO] in South Glens Falls.

Mr. Karpinski was originally from Scranton, PA, where his attendance at Johnson Technical Trade School gave him the skills that enabled him to rise quickly through the ranks at NIBCO.

He came to work for NIBCO immediately after getting out of the Navy in 1949. He was soon transferred to the Tool Room and was promoted to supervisor of the department in 1951. That was a good year for Mr. Karpinski for another reason, since it marked his marriage to the former Beverly Stewart.

He was promoted to shop superintendent in 1959, plant superintendent in 1972, and plant manager in 1987. Mr. Karpinski was instrumental in the growth of NIBCO from a company of a few dozen employees to its present size of 220 employees, making it one of the most important industries in the district.

But his rise through the company ranks only begins to describe Mr. Karpinski. In 1987, he and other company managers donated land across the street from the Harrison Avenue plant to the Village of South Glens Falls for the use of youth softball leagues in the summer and ice skating and hockey in the winter.

That was a small part of Mr. Karpinski's long history of boosting community sports. As far back as 1954 Mr. Karpinski and other NIBCO supervisors gave up their weekends to build the NIBCO Little League field, also across the street from the plant. He was also active in little league coaching.

Mr. Karpinski also served in elected office, with 10 years as a member of the South Glens Falls School Board—4 as president—and 5 years as a councilman in the town of Moreau. He has also been active in the South Glens Falls Rotary Club for 21 years.

His retirement should allow him to spend more time at his favorite hobby, which is golfing. He and Beverly have three children, Connie, Sue, and Mike, two granddaughters and one grandson.

Mr. Speaker, this gives you an idea of why Mike Karpinski is so well liked in the Moreau-South Glens Falls area, and why I personally have so much respect for him. People like Mike Karpinski are the salt of the earth. I wish him well on his retirement.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I would ask all members to join me today in paying tribute to another unsung American hero, Mike Karpinski of South Glens Falls, NY.

LAWRENCE F. HANCOCK PRO-
MOTION AT BUREAU OF REC-
LAMATION

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the appointment of Mr. Lawrence F. Hancock to the position of Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. On August 2, his colleagues and friends will gather together to not only recognize the outstanding work Mr. Hancock has performed in his duty as Regional Director of the Mid-Pacific Region, but also express their confidence in his ability to succeed in this new endeavor.

Born and raised in Roanoke, VA, Lawrence Hancock received his degree in civil engineering from Howard University in 1962 and shortly thereafter began his career in the Bureau of Reclamation as a hydraulic engineer. During his 11-year tenure in this position, Mr. Hancock developed and implemented a complex computer model to optimize water and power operations of the Central Valley project, providing more than 6 million acre-feet of water to Californians.

Mr. Hancock's dedication and ability as a civil engineer warranted his deserved promotion to Bureau data processing officer and Mid-Pacific Region data processing officer in 1973. Improving the effectiveness and productivity of the Bureau, Mr. Hancock managed to provide support services for more than 55 western cities within the Mid-Pacific Region. During his 11 years as data processing officer, Mr. Hancock was published twice in the American Society of Civil Engineers, a prestigious honor in itself.

In 1989, Lawrence Hancock was appointed as the Regional Director of the Mid-Pacific Region of the Bureau of Reclamation. His effective leadership and guidance was inspiring to everyone involved in the complex projects in the region. As Regional Director, Mr. Hancock successfully represented the region before the State assembly and Congress in addition to negotiating unique resolutions to fish and wildlife problems.

Fellow colleagues, please join me today in saluting the newly appointed Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, a loyal servant of the citizens of the Pacific coast, and an invaluable resource to the Bureau of Reclamation, Mr. Lawrence F. Hancock.

MANATEE CONSERVATION

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1991

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my deep concern for the demise of one of Florida's most precious treasures—the manatee. The Florida manatee, a subspecies of the West Indian manatee, has called the inland and coastal waters of the Southeast United States, especially those of Florida, home for thousands of years. These large, docile creatures once thrived in the many bays, rivers, estuaries, canals, and coastal waters that contribute to Florida's unique landscape. That was, however, before man disrupted their environment. As a result of man's carelessness and ignorance, the number of Florida manatees has dropped to an extinction-threatening low of 1,465.

It has been said that "each species is the spoke in a magic wheel; to lose one is to diminish the whole." This proverb holds true in the case of the herbivorous manatee who indeed serves a useful environmental purpose. The manatee can eat up to 10 to 15 percent of their body weight in marine vegetation daily. Due to this enormous consumption of riverbed and sea grass, they keep Florida's intricate system of canals and rivers free flowing and clean.

Physiologically, the manatee is a truly amazing creature. Typically, these shy and reclusive mammals measure 10 feet and weigh 1,000 pounds; however, they can grow as large as 13 feet and can weigh in upward of 3,500 pounds. Unlike most aquatic creatures,

manatees can live in both freshwater and salt-water.

The gestation period of the manatee is approximately 13 months and the interval between births ranges from 3 to 5 years. Unfortunately, the manatee's mating habits hinder the survival of their species; however, they are able to live 60 years or more if left undisturbed by man. Perhaps their most intriguing characteristic is that they are completely harmless and defenseless, and face no danger from any other predator besides man.

Human activities are the greatest identifiable cause of manatee deaths in Florida, accounting for half of the known cases and directly or indirectly affecting virtually every aspect of manatee ecology. The manatee is vulnerable to boat hits because they are slow moving, need to surface to breathe air, and prefer shallow water. Boat and barge-related manatee mortalities account for 80 percent of these human-related mortalities and the number of boat-related deaths continues to increase as the number of registered boats increase. In the last 7 years, 1,008 manatees have died, for an average of 144 a year. This year the manatee population is on a pace to lose another 153 members of their rapidly vanishing species. Due to the many instances of habitat destruction and the subsequent loss of feeding and breeding grounds, more manatees are dying each year than are being produced.

The manatee population is protected by both Federal and State laws. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, make it illegal to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal, such as the manatee. The Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act of 1978, a State law, makes it "unlawful for any person, at any time, by any means, intentionally or negligently, to annoy, molest, harass, or disturb any manatee."

These laws can carry serious punishment if convicted. Conviction at the Federal level is punishable by a fine of up to \$20,000 and/or 1 year in prison, while conviction on the State level can range from a maximum fine of \$500 and/or imprisonment for up to 60 days. Also,

the State of Florida can pursue prosecution under Federal law in circumstances of extreme harassment resulting in the death or injury of a manatee.

Although these laws may appear strict, too many manatees are still dying without much hope for any significant positive trends in their population growth in the near future.

To further protect the manatee, the Manatee Protection Act of 1991 (H.R. 2041) has been proposed. I have signed onto this bill as an original cosponsor, and believe this legislation may significantly increase the manatee's odds for survival. This bill would focus on another aspect than the laws already in existence. For instance, instead of protecting the manatees by prosecuting boatowners after the fact, when the manatee has already died, this law attempts to protect the manatee while they are still living. With the passage of H.R. 2041, this bill may be able to physically shield manatees, as well as humans, from life-threatening propeller injuries.

H.R. 2041 would also direct the Coast Guard to study and develop methods and devices, namely propeller guards, to protect manatees. These propeller guards can prevent the propeller from cutting and scarring the manatee's shoulders and backs. Such scars and cuts either instantly kill the manatee or kill the manatee slowly as a result of a secondary infection. Although the propeller guards may not prevent a manatee from the possibility of internal injuries, it will prevent the much more serious and life-threatening external propeller scars.

Through this bill and other effective support measures such as the Save The Manatee Club, which stresses education, public awareness, research, and lobbying efforts in order to better the manatee's odds for survival, a positive change in the outlook for manatee conservation may be in the not too distant future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Manatee Protection Act of 1991. We owe it to future generations to be able to enjoy the manatee, an integral part of Florida's fragile environment.